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NAKASONE LEAVES FOR FINLAND, EASTERN EUROPE

OW100105 Tokyo KYODO in English 0047 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 10 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone left here Saturday for a week-long European tour of Finland, East Germany, Yugoslavia and Poland in a trip government officials said is aimed at promoting the stalled East-West negotiations for peace and disarmament. A special plane carrying the Nakasone party left Tokyo's Haneda Airport at around 9:30 a.m. and was scheduled to arrive in Helsinki, the first stop of his four-nation tour, Saturday evening following a stopover in Anchorage.

Nakasone, the first Japanese premier to visit the four countries, will meet Finnish President Mauno Koivisto and Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa Sunday and Monday respectively and East German Chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker Tuesday. He will also hold talks with Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic Wednesday and President Sinan Hasani on Thursday.

In Poland, Nakasone will meet with Council of State Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner January 16.

Nakasone will discuss with leaders of the four countries ways to promote a third summit meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union, following the failure of the Reykjavik meeting last October. The promotion of bilateral partnerships and the Japanese pledge to contribute to countries in the East European bloc will also be major objectives of the tour, officials said.

Nakasone was accompanied by his wife, Tsutako, and nine Diet members from his ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. It was Nakasone's 15th overseas trip after he came to power in November 1982.

#### Further on Trip

For coverage of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Finland, the initial part of a European tour, including his visits with President Mauno Koivisto and Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, see the 12 January DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S. NAVY HOUSING AT ZUSHI TO START IN APRIL

OW100759 Tokyo KYODO in English 0732 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Honolulu, Jan. 9 KYODO -- The Japanese Government hopes to start building a housing complex for U.S. Navy servicemen stationed near Tokyo by April even though the project is still opposed by local residents, a senior official of Japan's Defense Agency said here. Muneyo Shishikura, director general of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency, made the disclosure in the final session of the 17th Japan-U.S. Security Subcommittee meeting which closed here Friday.

The agency will resume negotiations with the opponents of the project to win their agreement, Shishikura said. The project, proposed by the agency in 1982, is to provide housing for about 4,300 U.S. Navy personnel and their families on the site of a former U.S. Navy ammunition depot in the Ikego District of the city of Zushi, Kanagawa Prefecture. Zushi's Mayor Kiichiro Tomino was elected in 1984 after campaigning against the project.

He supports local residents who say it would destroy a nature reserve near the summer resort city, some 50 kilometers southwest of Tokyo.

Another contentious project involving the U.S. forces is the proposal to build an airstrip for night landing practice by warplanes from the aircraft carrier Midway on Miyakejima Island, south of Tokyo. That project is also stalled due to opposition from residents.

#### OKINAWA TO ASK U.S. TO HALT AIRSTRIP WORK

OW101145 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Naha, Jan. 10 KYODO -- Okinawa Prefectural Government will urge the U.S. military authorities here next week to stop construction work on an airstrip in northern Okinawa intended for training involving fighter aircraft, a senior local government official said Saturday.

Shinchu Kuniyoshi, head of the governors office, disclosed the intended action when Isamu Miyagi, mayor of the village of Kunigami, visited the prefectural office to ask for help in getting the construction near the village suspended. The U.S. marines are constructing an airstrip for use by Harrier V/Stol fighters.

Miyagi told Kuniyoshi that the training would be dangerous to local residents and would destroy the natural environment. Kuniyoshi said he would ask the U.S. Marine authorities to halt the construction work early next week.

#### U.S. ENCOURAGES HIGHER MILITARY OUTLAYS

OW100505 Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Honolulu, Jan. 9 KYODO -- U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Karl D. Jackson Friday indirectly expressed dissatisfaction with reports that Japan was working on a new ceiling for military outlays.

"We hope this matter (defense spending) will be taken up in such a way as to contribute to Japan's defense buildup," Jackson was quoted as saying at the closing session of the three-day, 17th Japan-U.S. Security Subcommittee meeting. Officials of both nations dealt with Japan-U.S. defense efforts and exchanged views on the last day of the session.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet decided last year-end to break the 10-year-old self-imposed policy of keeping Japan's defense budget within 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP) and allocated 3.51 trillion yen for fiscal 1987 starting in April. This figure represents a 5.2 percent increase from the current fiscal year ending March 31 and accounts for 1.004 percent of the estimated GNP for 1987.

Jackson's remarks came amid reports the Nakasone government was trying to work out a new ceiling for defense spending. The question appears to be whether any fixed figure should be used to counter opposition parties which are expected to raise the defense issue in the Diet (parliament) due to resume late this month.

Jackson reportedly alluded to Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's often repeated remarks that the maintenance of the security of a nation is the greatest social security for that country and indirectly added that the new ceiling being considered by Japan would not become an obstacle to its future defense buildup. [sentence as received]

Jackson made the statement after hearing a report from Seiki Nishihiro, director general of the Defense Agency's Bureau of Defense Policy, who said his agency hoped there would be a continued and planned defense buildup in the future. He was quoted as telling the American side that there are some people, even in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and among the Japanese populace, who believe there should be a new ceiling to keep Japan's defense power moderate.

He also pointed out that China and some nations in Southeast Asia may be nervous about Japan boosting its self-defense forces. Jackson reportedly said that the U.S. Defense Department highly appreciated the Japanese Government's increase in defense outlays, and added that the Pentagon will report to Congress in March that Japan is thoroughly implementing its five-year defense buildup program.

Nishihiro also told the meeting that Japan would select the future generation fighter support planes by summer.

The Japanese government has been faced with the problem of whether to develop the so-called FSX -- fighter-support planes -- at home, convert some fighters currently available or acquire foreign-manufactured fighter planes. There have been reports that the FSX would probably be developed jointly by Japan and the United States.

Shinji Yazaki, deputy chief of Japan's Defense Agency, summing up the three-day meeting later said the Reagan Administration is wary of the possibility that the Democrat-dominated U.S. Congress may press harder for a buildup of Japan's defense capabilities. "I sensed this concern during the security conference," Yazaki said.

Hiroaki Fujii, chief of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, said he also expects a stronger U.S. Congressional call for Japan's defense buildup. He added that the issue may be linked to the bilateral trade dispute. "I think it is necessary to prepare ourselves for such a possibility," Fujii said.

Yazaki refuted a Soviet comment on the bilateral conference that the United States continues to put "military pressure" on Japan. "We are not in such a situation," he added.

#### LDP'S TAKESHITA DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO PRC 11 JAN

OW110452 Tokyo KYODO in English 0409 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Osaka, Jan. 11 KYODO -- Liberal-Democratic Party Secretary General Noboru Takeshita left here Sunday for a five-day visit to China. Soon after his arrival in Beijing, Takeshita will meet with his Chinese host, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

During the stay in Beijing through Tuesday, Takeshita will meet senior leader Deng Xiaoping and communist party General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

He will return to Tokyo Thursday from Shanghai after visiting the Baoshan Steel Mill near there.

#### GOTODA RESPONDS TO PRC CONCERN OVER DEFENSE

OW120529 Tokyo KYODO in English 0519 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 12 KYODO -- Japan's defense buildup for which spending will top the decade-old government limit of 1 percent of gross national product in the 1987 budget, is "decided independently by Japan within the framework of the constitution, though we must keep the voices of other nations in mind," chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said Monday.

He was responding at a regular press meeting to Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's statement to Liberal-Democratic Party Secretary General Noboru Takeshita in Beijing on Sunday that China is concerned about increasing Japanese Defense spending and is worried that Japan might become a major military power.

Wu was also quoted as saying Japan should limit its defense budget and show more sensitivity toward the feelings of neighboring nations before promoting military buildup.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet on December 30 decided to scrap Japan's defense limit of 1 percent of GNP, set by then Prime Minister Takeo Miki's cabinet in 1976, in the budget for fiscal 1987 starting in April.

The United States in bilateral defense cooperation talks last week lauded Japan's increase of defense spending in the 1987 budget to 1.004 percent of GNP, which is projected at 350.4 trillion yen. The U.S. Pentagon, in a report, commented that the Japanese Government decision represents Nakasone's recognition of defense buildup as an official duty.

"It is inevitable that a nation may make comments (on Japan's defense) based on its own stance," said Gotoda, but he stressed that the issue of defense buildup is "a fundamental issue for a nation regarding its independence and freedom." Asked if Japan could acquire China's understanding on the issue, Gotoda said, "we are not making self-defense forces for other countries."

#### OKINAWA TIMES VIEWS HARRIER BASE PROJECT

OW101310 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 10 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial: "Harrier Base Project Should Be Halted"]

[Excerpts] At the very beginning of the new year, problems have arisen concerning U.S. military exercises. It is reported that U.S. Marines stationed in Okinawa have been constructing a training pad for Harrier fighters at a site near the entrance to the Aha Dam in the U.S. Forces' northern training area at Kunigami village. Such an action taken to improve the training grounds in disregard of the local people's views and feelings should never be allowed.

News of construction of the Harrier training pad was first learned by local residents. According to reports published in this paper, when informed by the local people of the U.S. Forces' construction work underway near the entrance to the Aha Dam, the Aha district chief and a local village assemblyman rushed to the site. Surprised at loud noises of heavy machines and the sight of American servicemen at work, they immediately notified the village government office. Through confirmation by the Defense Facilities Administration Bureau [DFAB], it was disclosed that a Harrier pad was under construction.

Reportedly, local people and nature conservationist organizations are shocked by this news. Village officials and members of the village assembly inspected the site on the morning of 9 January. After confirming the fact, they immediately called an extraordinary session of the village assembly on the afternoon of the same day. The assemblymen unanimously adopted a resolution to "call for a halt to the construction work and for the return of the training area." This indicates how they were shocked and how they felt about the crisis. It was a surprise to find out that such a project involving the local people's life had been underway without their knowledge, and that the U.S. Forces had taken an insensitive approach toward this issue. Reportedly, only after receiving a notice from the local authorities, the Naha DFAB took action to confirm the report with the U.S. Forces. As the bureau is in charge of providing bases to the U.S. Forces, it should have known about the project. In this connection, it is most likely that the bureau had attempted to conceal the project. [passage omitted]

Regarding the training pad, the U.S. Forces have stated the following: "As the pad is to be built on the site where waste dirt from the Aha Dam is dumped, no damage will be done to nature. In consideration of preserving the environment, anti-erosion measures will be taken to prevent pollution of the dam." However, according to the village officials who have inspected the site, the project involves various dangers, including pollution and accidents. The training pad project runs counter to the plans for reducing the number and size of the bases and, at the same time, it may lead to additional uses of the northern training area, including use of the area for training in river-crossing operations. [passage omitted]

Pineapple farms are not far from the site and the village and schools are located within its 2-kilometer radius. If the "notoriously" noisy fighters should be allowed to fly over this area, it is quite obvious that tranquility in this mountain village will be disturbed and the district people will be tortured by this new noise pollution.

The local people have also voiced their concerns over the preservation of nature and wildlife. Experts have frequently pointed out that the U.S. Forces' exercises are endangering the wildlife in the countryside. Pairy's woodpeckers and Yanbaru waterrails are very sensitive to even slight noise, and it is said that they will give up their nests even in the breeding season when disturbed by noise. If the Harrier fighters are allowed to join in the exercises, it will certainly cause immeasurable damage to the wildlife. [passage omitted]

After the reversion [of Okinawa to Japan], it has been the nation's persistent policy to steadily maintain and strengthen the bases of the U.S. Forces on the authority of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. This policy may have resulted in various problems, including the current one. An extremely heavy burden of maintaining military bases, in terms of one single prefecture, has been imposed on Okinawa prefecture. In dealing with the plans of the U.S. Forces that will forcibly impose new burdens, both the prefectoral government and the prefectoral assembly should take strict measures to demand an end to the project. At the same time, the government should be present more closely and efforts should be made to preserve the natural environment in the countryside.

SOUTH 'AVOIDS RECEIVING' PEACE PROPOSAL LETTER

SK101302 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] The South Korean side has avoided receiving our letter containing an important peace proposal. At 1000 [0100 GMT] on 9 January, our side sent a telephone message to the South Korean side, asking it to send liaison personnel to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 1100 on 10 January to receive our letter in connection with the intent of the premier of the DPRK Administration Council and the minister of the People's Armed Forces to send a letter containing an important peace proposal to the South Korean prime minister and minister of defense, proceeding from a desire to alleviate tension in the country and to open a bright future of peace and peaceful reunification.

Just as we had notified the South Korean side, on the morning of 10 January our side sent two entrusted liaison personnel to Panmunjom at the appointed time to deliver a letter and reporters to cover the scene in which the letter was to be delivered and received. However, after receiving our telephone message on the morning of 9 January, the South Korean side has sent no reply message at all. Finally, it avoided receiving our letter on 10 January.

When our side sent a telephone message concerning the South side receiving the letter today, the South Korean side, making it clear that it could not receive the letter today but without convincingly explaining the reason, assumed an insincere attitude, saying that it will notify us later.

## Letter Broadcast

SK110550 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] The premier of the DPRK State Administration council and the minister of People's Armed Forces sent a letter to the South Korean prime minister and minister of national defense.

Even though our side tried to deliver to the South side, at 1100 on 10 January 1987, a letter of the premier of the DPRK State Administration Council and the minister of people's armed forces addressed to the South Korean prime minister and minister of national defense, the opposing side took the insincere attitude of refraining from receiving the letter on the scheduled date. Under these circumstances, our side could not but send the letter to the South Korean side via a broadcast because of the urgency of the solution to questions pointed out in the letter. The letter that the premier of the DPRK State Administration Council and the minister of people's armed forces send to the South Korea side via a broadcast is as follows:

No Sin-yong, prime minister of the Republic of Korea  
[taehanminguk]

Yi Ki-paek, minister of national defense

As your side knows, great President Kim Il-song [widaehan Kim Il-song chusokkesonun], in his historical policy speech delivered at the First Session of the Eighth SPA of the DPRK, newly advanced the important proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks in connection with the grave situation prevailing in our country. This epochal proposal is a very reasonable and realistic measure for national salvation that can bring an end to political confrontation and military tension that is daily being aggravated in our country and that can achieve a breakthrough for peace and peaceful reunification.

We consider it the inescapable common duty of those who have real authority [silkwonjadul] in the North and the South to hold high-level North-South political and military talks and provide a new turning point for alleviation [of tension] and peace that is related to the vital interests of all fellow countrymen. Proceeding from this, under authorization, we cordially propose to your side to hold high-level North-South political and military talks as follows:

We hope that high-level North-South political and military talks will be held at 1000 [0200 GMT] on 27 January at Tongilgak on our side of Panmunjom and at the Peace House on your side of Panmunjom and that the first round of talks will be held at Tongilgak. [sentence as heard]

We think it proper that to satisfactorily discuss and resolve political and military matters to be presented by both sides, each delegation to the high-level North-South political and military talks should consist of seven to nine persons in authority [in the government] and persons in authority in the military, including a vice prime ministerial-level head of the delegation and a deputy delegation head at the level of armed forces chief of staff and that about five supporting personnel will accompany the delegation.

We recognize that judging from the nature of the discussion of issues and from the urgency of their resolution, separate preliminary contacts are not necessary in connection with the high-level North-South political and military talks. If your side so requests, about two working-level officials from both sides can meet to discuss working-level matters, including procedure involving entry into Panmunjom by the delegation and the matter involving visiting the meeting place.

Measures to alleviate political confrontation and military tension prevailing between the North and the South must be discussed in high-level North-South political and military talks based upon the reconfirmation of the three major principles for national reunification declared in the 4 July Joint Statement. The questions of stopping mutual slander and defilement and of realizing multifaceted collaboration and exchange between the North and the South -- thereby promoting national ties -- can be discussed as measures to bring an end to the prevailing political confrontation. The questions of the reducing armed forces [muryok], of halting the arms race, of turning the DMZ along Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone, and of stopping large-scale military exercises can be discussed as measures to alleviate military tension. With this, we can discuss the matters of enhancing the authority of the Neutral National Supervisory Commission [NNSC] and organizing the Neutral Nations' Supervisory forces consisting of military personnel from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland, and Sweden -- the members of the NNSC -- as an organization to supervise the military actions of both sides in the demilitarized area of the DMZ.

In addition to these matters, we are willing to discuss any proposal by your side at the talks if it will help to alleviate tensions in the political and military situation. If the high-level North-South political and military talks are held and bear good fruit as a result, this will alleviate the political confrontation and military tension between the North and the South, create a breakthrough toward national reconciliation, alleviation, and peace, and be epochally significant in providing a prerequisite for peaceful reunification. If the high-level North-South political and military talks bear good fruit, other North-South dialogues in various sectors will be resumed and successfully accelerated in a favorable atmosphere so that North-South talks of the highest level can be held and the fundamental problems to realizing the peaceful reunification of the country can be solved.

We expect that your side will respond positively to our new proposal to hold high-level North-South political and military talks designed to cultivate a bright future for peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

[Signed] Yi Kun-mo, premier of the DPRK Administration Council  
O Chin-u, defense minister of the People's Armed forces

[Dated] 10 January 1987

9 JANUARY NODONG SINMON ON NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

SK091150 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0828 GMT 9 Jan 87

NODONG SINMUN 9 January Article: "A Peace Initiative To End Military Confrontation"]

[Text] In his historic policy speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly elucidated a new national salvation policy to hold high-level North-South political and military talks and to discuss there problems to remove political and military confrontation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our proposal for holding new high-level North-South political and military talks is an embodiment of the line of national reunification that the government of the Republic has consistently adhered to. It is also another clear expression of our efforts for peace.

The proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks is the most reasonable and realistic step for national salvation to alleviate tension created on the Korean peninsula and to open a breakthrough for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

The proposal for high level North-South political and military talks has stressed that the talks discuss not only such pressing measures as reduction of armament, suspension of arms race, reducing the Military Demarcation Line and the DMZ into a peace zone, and suspension of large-scale military exercises, along with the measures to remove the state of political confrontation, but also the problems of enhancing the authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and of establishing neutral nations surveillance forces to watch the military activities of both sides in the DMZ. At the same time, the proposal has also made it clear that the talks be participated in by high-level persons in authority [kowi tanggukchadul] and those who have real power in the military from both sides in order to smoothly discuss and resolve these problems.

This tells us that the proposals for high-level North-South political and military talks is a peace proposal to remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and to alleviate tension there.

We have consistently made sincere efforts to peacefully resolve the Korean question by means of dialogue and negotiations, not by means of war. Numerous peace proposals advanced by our party and the government of the Republic thus far since the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement in Korea have been widely known to the people of the world.

In particular, last year, the year of international peace, as an effort to alleviate the extremely acute situation on the Korean peninsula we put forward the proposal for suspending all military exercises during the period of North-South dialogue. Following this, we put forward the proposal for talks of military authorities to discuss suspension of military exercises and arms buildup, reduction of military troops and military armament, and observance of the Armistice Agreement, and the proposal for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone.

We have also sternly declared to the world that we will never invade the South no matter what situation takes place in South Korea. We have gone so far as to take a positive step of withdrawing our military troops of more than 150,000 from the frontline areas and outposts and letting them participate in the peaceful construction of the country.

Despite our repeated peace proposals and unilateral epochal measures, the situation on the Korean peninsula has become more grave. This is closely related to the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities who have pursued only confrontation and war.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities have responded to our proposal for suspending military exercises by triggering various forms of war frenzy for a northward invasion -- including the "Team Spirit" exercises, the largest in scale in history -- to launch a nuclear attack against the northern half of the Republic.

While we were withdrawing soldiers from the frontline areas and outposts and mobilizing them to peaceful construction projects, in South Korea, military facilities and installations were newly built or expanded on a large scale and all human and material resources were mobilized for war preparations.

Despite our proposal for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities have continuously dragged into South Korea nuclear weapons including neutron bombs, lethal weapons which have been subjected to strong condemnation and rejection everywhere in the world, and their delivery means. They have also accelerated the construction of underground nuclear weapons storehouses in South Korea. Thus, they have further strengthened their nuclear war preparation maneuvers.

Even at this moment, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities have not only built up their armed forces on a large scale, but have placed their armed forces under complete combat readiness to invade the northern half of the Republic at any moment by deploying them in the forward area along the Military Demarcation Line.

As long as the frantic war maneuvers in South Korea continue, a war may break out in Korea at any time, and it will be expanded into a global thermonuclear war. Consequently, it will impose an irretrievable nuclear holocaust upon our nation and mankind. This is obvious to everyone.

Whether or not we can save our nation from a holocaust of war is a vital problem determining the destiny of the nation. The protracted and acute military confrontation, together with the vast armed forces of the North and the South concentrating on the area along the Military Demarcation Line has constantly fanned distrust and antagonism between both sides. Such being the situation, alleviating the military confrontation constitutes a preconsideration in improving and developing overall North-South relations and in creating an atmosphere for dialogue and reunification.

It is necessary to recall that the sudden suspension of the many-sided dialogues which had been held between the North and the South was because of the "Team Spirit" war exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities.

Facts show that without taking a step to alleviate tension so as to end the state of military confrontation, not only is it impossible that any dialogue or negotiations to improve North-South relations can be smoothly conducted but also any affirmative step for peace of the country and its peaceful reunification is useless. Herein lies precisely the important reason why we have put forward this time the proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks to discuss and resolve the problem to alleviate the state of military tension, as well as the problem to remove the state of political confrontation, and thus to create an atmosphere of trust within the nation.

Clearly indicated by these facts, the new proposal has reflected the firm determination and will of the government of the Republic to avoid political and military confrontation within the same nation under any complicated circumstance, to guarantee trust and unity, and to resolve the reunification question of the country peacefully.

It is clear, without doubt, that if our proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks is realized and the pressing steps to alleviate tension are discussed in the talks, the tense situation created on the Korean peninsula will be alleviated and a breakthrough for peace of the country and its independent and peaceful reunification will be opened.

We have clarified that we are ready to discuss any proposal of the South Korean authorities in the high-level North-South political and military talks if it is conducive to alleviating the political and military situation. Therefore, there is no reason for the South Korean authorities to oppose the talks.

In particular, the South Korean authorities have not only handed South Korea over to the United States as a base for its aggression against Asia and have mobilized all human and material resources in South Korea into the implementation of the U.S. policy of war, but have also pursued South-North confrontation with the support of foreign forces. Therefore, the South Korean authorities have the unavoidable responsibility to come to the talks for detente.

The South Korean authorities must show an affirmative response to our proposal. If the South Korean authorities continue to advance along the road of aggravating the situation, together with the U.S. imperialists, while turning a deaf ear to our efforts for peace, they will not be able to escape greater condemnation and rejection from all of the Korean people as well as the peace-loving people of the world.

We will, in the future too, make patient efforts to remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and to alleviate tension there amid the support of the peace-loving people of the world. Thus, we will achieve peace of the country and its peaceful reunification without fail.

#### IMPORTANCE OF TRIPARTITE TALKS STRESSED

SK101029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 10 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN and other papers here today carry signed articles on the lapse of three years since we proposed to have tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea.

The NODONG SINMUN article entitled "Fundamental Guarantee for Peace in Korea must be provided" says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly reiterated that as a fundamental step for a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and for independent and peaceful reunification tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea should be held.

A precondition for the peaceful reunification of Korea is to eliminate the danger of war from the Korean peninsula, ease tension there and thus open a favourable phase for peaceful reunification. To this end, a peace agreement must be concluded between the DPRK and the United States, a non-aggression declaration adopted between the North and the South to turn the situation of our country in a state of temporary ceasefire into a complete peace. The basic purport of the proposal for tripartite talks lies in solving such pressing matters to open a decisive phase for promoting the peaceful reunification of the country.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are heightening tension on the Korean peninsula today and the United States is wholly to blame for the fact that the situation of our country has reached the brink of war.

Under such situation the fundamental problem related to peace in our country cannot be settled without a direct dialogue with the United States.

If tripartite talks are held, a peace agreement is signed between the DPRK and the United States and a non-aggression declaration adopted between the North and the South there, the root cause of war on the Korean peninsula will disappear and this in the long run will open a bright vista for the peaceful solution of the Korean problem.

Tripartite talks must be realised without fail to overcome the present difficulties lying before the country and the nation and provide a firm guarantee for independent and peaceful reunification.

If a new phase of detente is to be opened in our country and an atmosphere of dialogue as a whole including tripartite talks to be created in our country, North-South high-level political and military talks must be realised as an immediate step.

If measures are taken to relax the prevailing political and military confrontation through North-South high-level political and military talks, an epochal phase for improving the relations between the North and South will open and the realization of tripartite talks, too, for guaranteeing a durable peace in our country be promoted.

The United States and South Korean authorities must give up the anti-communist confrontation and war provocation manoeuvres and show a positive response to our new epochal nation-saving proposal.

## 11 Jan NODONG SINMUN

SK120453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 12 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN January 11 stressed that the convocation of North-South high-level political and military talks will be an important turning point in creating an atmosphere of dialogue at large and opening a favourable phase for the solution of the reunification question.

The daily in an article titled "Proposal Which Will Mark a Turning Point in Advancing Dialogue" says:

In his historic policy speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the policy of holding North-South high-level political and military talks to open a new phase for relaxing the political confrontation and military tensions, resuming the multi-channelled North-South dialogues now in suspension and promoting them successfully to develop them into summit talks between the North and the South.

Only when the North and the South have contacts and dialogues with each other can they dispel mutual misunderstanding and distrust and deepen understanding and trust, improve the relations between the North and the South standing in confrontation with each other and find a reasonable way for peaceful reunification.

As the root cause of serious distrust between the North and the South lies mainly in the political and military confrontation, to hold North-South high-level political and military talks is prerequisite to all reconciliation between the North and the South.

If North-South high-level political and military talks and dialogues in various domains are held successfully, the North-South summit talks may be held to discuss fundamental problems for the realisation of the reunification of the country.

The attitude toward our proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks is a criterion drawing a demarcation line between the stand of dialogue and that of confrontation, between the stand of detente and that of heightened tension and between the stand of reunification and that of division. If the South Korean authorities are interested in dialogue, detente and reunification, they must give up the anti-communist confrontation and stop heightening tension against us and show a positive response to our sincere proposal.

KCNA ISSUES STATEMENT ON SINGAPORE 'KIDNAPPING'

SK100810 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 10 Jan 87

[10 January KCNA "statement"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets are engaged in a wicked, slanderous commotion against our Republic by fabricating a kidnap attempt of an overseas compatriot.

The so-called attempted kidnappings in Singapore of Yun Tae-sik, a Hong Kong-resident overseas compatriot, is a farce fabricated brazenly and foolishly by the puppet South Korean National Security Planning Agency -- a complete fabrication.

At about 1000 on the morning of 5 January, a South Korean man by the name of Yun Tae-sik notified our embassy in Singapore by telephone that he would like to defect to the northern half of the Republic. After that he visited the embassy on his own.

In a meeting with a secretary at our embassy at that time, he explained his basic motive for his defection, saying that he had to come to Hong Kong as it was impossible to make a living in South Korea and now he had made up his mind to defect to the northern half of the Republic. He then asked that his request be approved. Out of compatriotic consideration, our secretary persuaded him to reconsider by telling him that his family, supposedly in South Korea, would suffer from his defection, and then made him leave.

This is the full truth. Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets are now slandering us and are engaged in frantic smearing propaganda designed to whip up North-South confrontational emotion through their pro-government reporting means. They are saying that North Korean [pukhan] operatives attempted to abduct Yun Tae-sik to Pyongyang but failed; that North Korea's failed kidnap attempt shows that the scope of North Korean overseas operations has become vast enough to link three Northeast Asian regions [as heard] such as Japan, Hong Kong, and Singapore in a triangle; and that this incident is yet another example of heightening public vigilance against communism.

This is a brazen-faced act which can be committed only by the South Korean fascist clique which has mastered machinations and which is unrivaled in ignominy and flagrance. Judging from the fact that the South Korean puppet clique is indiscreetly babbling about the kidnap attempt of Yun Tae-sik regardless of consequences, it is clear that the kidnap attempt was a drama fabricated to achieve a wicked political goal against the northern half of our Republic.

The South Korean puppets babbled, accusing us of having used a woman named Kim Ok-pun, a waitress working at a bar in Hong Kong, as part of a so-called trick of using beautiful women for business purposes to kidnap Yun Tae-sik; of having sent Kim Ok-pun, who was involved in an amorous relationship with Yun to Japan to bring 5 million Japanese Yen to help finance his establishment of the United Motion Picture company; of attempting to use the company as a support point for operations; and of having gone so far as to launch an operation to induce Yun Tae-sik to come to Pyongyang in order to abduct him.

Moreover, the South Korean puppets have unhesitatingly fabricated white lies to the point where they link this woman not only to us, but also to the Chongnyong.

Saying that the 34-year-old Kim Ok-pin is a waitress working at a certain bar in Hong Kong and that after marrying the 28-year-old Yun Tae-sik they have lived together ever since, the South Korean puppets claimed that this woman disappeared last 2 January, that Yun Tae-sik went to Singapore in search of her, and that in Singapore Yun Tae-sik had been lured to our embassy in Singapore.

Then, the rascals concocted a slanderous scenario in which a secretary of our embassy told Yun Tae-sik that in order to find Kim Ok-pun, he had to go to Pyongyang and would have to hold a press conference in a foreign country on the way to Pyongyang to declare his request for political asylum.

At the same time the secretary supposedly demanded that he state at the conference that he had provided political funds to Rev Mun Ik-hwan and national assemblyman Yu Song-hwan in South Korea and that as they have been arrested and detained by the South Korean puppet authorities and the investigations into their activities have been expanded and strengthened, Yun sensed a threat to his personal safety and fled to Hong Kong, where he made up his mind to seek political refuge.

The South Korean puppets' allegation that our side used, for political purposes, a barmaid who had been sent to Hong Kong by the South Korean puppets to make money as a prostitute, is indeed preposterous. Furthermore, the South Korean puppets' allegation that we threatened and forced Yun Tae-sik, a poor businessman who cannot afford even 5 million yen in Japanese currency, to state that he had provided political funds to high-level South Korean politicians is also a childish and silly lie which can convince no one.

In addition, the South Korean puppets are uttering inconsistent remarks. This is because they concocted this slanderous scenario in a hurry.

The rascals are uttering inconsistently that Yun Tae-sik went straight to the puppet embassy in Singapore after fleeing from our adduction or that he went to U.S. Embassy first and was turned over to the puppet embassy later.

Reviewing some of these clumsy scenarios which have been laid bare by the puppets themselves, it is not difficult to judge that this incident is a vicious political drama of the notorious South Korean puppet National Security Planning Agency which, after abducting Kim Tae-chung in broad daylight from Japan to South Korea, slandered us by declaring that we committed the act and which, after fabricating the assassination of Pak Chong-hui, preposterously insisted that the assassination was an act of our side.

The South Korean puppet clique's aim of fabricating such a slanderous drama once more, at a time when we have repeatedly advanced reasonable proposals to alleviate tension between the North and the South and have made all sincere efforts for their realization, is obvious.

The anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy of the patriotic people of all strata, including youths and students has been intensified to a higher level than ever before in South Korea. Consequently, the South Korean puppet clique is being driven into a more inextricable predicament at home and abroad. The slanderous drama fabricated this time by the South Korean puppet clique is part of its anti-republic racket designed to divert the attention of the people from the present South Korean situation -- which has been driven into an extreme crisis -- to appease the South Korean people's struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist dictatorial system and its maneuvers for long-term office and for independence, democracy, and reunification, and to inspire North-South confrontation.

The South Korean puppet clique cannot extricate itself from the present predicament nor can it maintain its fascist ruling system which is being shaken from the bottom. The South Korean puppet clique must clearly know that the more it fabricates such a slanderous drama against our Republic, the more its dirty colors will be laid bare to the world. It must act discreetly and must renounce its clumsy and foolish act of slandering the dignity of our Republic and of diminishing its image.

[Dated] 10 January 1987, Pyongyang

NODONG SINMUN ON PROSPERITY OF WPK ERA

SK040921 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 26 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 27 December special article: "The Respected and Beloved Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Great Leader Who Brings the Eternal Prosperity of the Age of the Workers' Party"]

[Text] Today, the struggle for socialist construction to fulfill the grand plan of the ages unfolded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being powerfully waged throughout our country. Over this course, the history of creation and renovation in the era of the Workers' Party is being embroidered with new exploits. One can be truly proud that the struggle for new construction to make this glorious history shine generation after generation is vigorously conducted today, 40 years after the new history of national prosperity began.

Laying excellent foundations for eternal prosperity in the age of the Workers' Party is the concept that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song puts forth as the most important of the revolution and construction. The grand nature remaking work and the struggle for economic construction, which the great leader operates and commands at present, are consistent with the work to realize this concept. The wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who works for the eternal prosperity of our people and their resplendent future while shouldering every weighty burden of the revolution and construction, gives our people firm faith for the future of the nation.

1. The glorious era of the Workers' Party is the great golden age of our fatherland during which the promising future of the homeland has been firmly guaranteed.

Very important in pioneering the fate of a country and nation is to usher in a golden age during which the political, economic, cultural, and other fields are brought to blossom and develop. During this age, the might of a country and nation is constantly enhanced, and their majesty is displayed to the entire world. A great people and nation are to have, without fail, a great golden age during which they fully display their dignity.

A genuine golden age of a nation means an age which continues and prospers generation after generation. A period of temporary flourish cannot guarantee the future of a nation. The struggle to pioneer the fate of a country and nation proceeds constantly. It continues even after communism has been built. For this reason, the people should inherit the history of national prosperity and flourish during the entire period of the revolution and construction. Only then can it be said that a great golden age during which the permanent future of a nation is promised has been provided.

Today, the age of the Workers' Party -- the greater golden age of our fatherland -- is greeting an era of greater upswing and advance. A grand construction struggle for the eternal prosperity of the fatherland and nation is being waged on an unprecedentedly large scale. Following this course, all fields of the revolution and construction are developing at an extraordinarily high rate of speed. Reality in which a revolutionary mettle more dynamically vibrates throughout the entire country with each passing day and the appearance of the fatherland changes shows that the golden age of our nation will continue forever. It is because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has laid a solid foundation for the happiness of the ages to come that our people have been able to make the history of prosperity in the era of the Workers' Party shine generation after generation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: What we carry out is noble work for the happiness and prosperity of the ages to come, as well as the people in our own generation, and is great work for communism, the ideal of mankind.

The future of a revolution and nation is guaranteed by a solid foundation. A revolution with political, ideological, and material foundations that display boundless vitality knows of no slackness or stalemate. These fine foundations are laid one by one amid a protracted and arduous struggle under the leadership of a leader.

At the initial period during which our country embarked down the road of building a new society, we scarcely had fine economic and cultural foundations worth handing down to our descendants. Our economic basis was of little value and the overall cultural level was very low. The struggle for prosperity in the age of the Worker's Party was an arduous struggle which literally began from nothing. Proceeding from the firm stand that all assets which had not been achieved during the preceding periods should be secured during our era, the age of the Workers' Party, and passed on for posterity, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has energetically led the grim struggle to build a new society. This is a noble revolutionary stance that can be taken by a great leader and peerless patriot who takes responsibility for the destiny of the country and nation as well as for their present status. This determination and stance of the respected and beloved leader were invariable during the period of the harsh fatherland liberation war which decided the fate of the fatherland and during the period of postwar rehabilitation when our people arduously struggled while tightening their belts.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader who always devotes everything to the future of the country, nation, and revolution, a superior socialist system has been established in the shortest period of time; a mighty and powerful self-reliant national economy has been built; and a flowering and developing socialist national culture has been created. All of these assets are matchlessly precious wealth with which our people can live happily on this land for ages to come. Because of these assets, our people can fully display their majesty as a dignified people, whom no one can belittle, and as the people of a developed nation that prospers and thrives generation after generation.

Reaching the 1980's, the struggle for the eternal prosperity of the age of the Workers' Party has been powerfully staged at a high level. The 1980's is a decade of change which is of very great significance in our national history. During this decade, our people carry out the weighty task of effecting a decisive advance in attaining the complete victory of socialism based on the already achieved success. Thus, the 1980's has been characterized as a decade of great reform during which the struggle to lay a basis for the eternal prosperity of the age of the Workers' Party is waged in unprecedented depth and width. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally operates and leads this great struggle at the van. Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an excellent economic foundation on which the people can enjoy independent and creative lives for generations is being laid in our country.

The flourishing of the nation and the happiness of the people are linked as one. When a foundation for happiness upon which the people can enjoy most affluent and civilized lives is firmly laid, the golden age of the nation continues without interruption. During the era led by the great leader -- the age of the Workers' Party -- our people restored genuine dignity to man and realized their long-cherished desire to live happily without envying others. Over the past 40 years, the respected and beloved leader has devoted genuinely great efforts and pains to achieving the prosperity of this great era.

With the lofty stand that there can be no satisfaction in questions concerning the people's lives, the great leader still today in the 1980's exerts all energy to provide greater happiness for our people. Laying consolidated foundations to completely solve problems concerning food, housing, and clothing for the people within a few years and to remarkably strengthen the overall might of the country are important fighting tasks the respected and beloved leader has assigned to those in the field of socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings on economic work are consistent with efforts to carry out this fighting task. These teachings reflect the consistent stand of the great leader who views the question of improving the people's standard of living not as a mere economic task, but as a strategic question of socialist and communist construction and an important question directly linked to the future of the fatherland and nation, and who solves this question.

According to the grand strategic intention of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, large-scale construction projects, including construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex and the Sariwon potash fertilizer plant, tideland reclamation, and construction of power plants, are being carried out in our country. These construction projects are a great concept and work toward the happier future of our nation.

Just as the plants and enterprises, which we constructed despite all types of difficulties and hardships during the period of postwar rehabilitation, have served as a foundation for the economic development of our country, the present large-scale nature-remaking projects will firmly guarantee the happiness of generations that will live during the future era of the Workers' Party.

Today, we are building socialism during an invariably strained situation. Thus, our party and people are shouldering the heavy burden of attempting to curb imperialist aggression, defend the dignity of the country, and faithfully fulfill their international obligation. It is never easy for our people to design and carry out great construction work for the well-being of generation after generation under such circumstances. This work is a great project which can be executed only by the respected and beloved leader who constantly struggles for the more shining future of the fatherland and for the eternal prosperity of the era of the Workers' Party led by our party.

Under the energetic leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a foundation to enable our party to build communism is also being laid in all aspects. Communism is the ideal of mankind. The age of the Workers' Party is an era in which this lofty ideal is brought to blossom in the fatherland under the leadership of the party. The brilliant future of the age of the Workers' Party lies in building a communist society with the party as a guide.

Today, our party and people are, with conviction, accelerating the march designed to build communism under the slogan of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea. Communism is brought to the schedule of history not as any ideal for the distant future, but as a realistic task. Thanks to the existence of political, ideological, and material foundation laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and people are able to powerfully push ahead with the socialist and communist cause without any wavering or deviation.

Based on the rich experience he has personally accumulated over the long period of the revolutionary practice of socialist construction, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has indicated the direct road to communism and is consummating chuche-oriented communist revolutionary theories through his energetic ideological and theoretical activities. In particular, the classic work "Historical Experience in Building the WPK" made public by the respected and beloved leader this year has become an encyclopedic document of the theory on building the party during the present and the theory on communist construction. The great leader's firm and immovable determination to expedite the brilliant future of the age of the Workers' Party under any circumstances shines amid the theory on inheriting the party's cause, the theory of the leadership role of the party in future communist societies, and other original revolutionary theories elucidated in his lecture. Because it has this mighty ideological and theoretical guideline, our party is able to resplendently pioneer the future of the fatherland, unreservedly performing its mission as the great guiding force of the age of the Workers' Party.

Along with the mighty ideological and theoretical guideline, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has also firmly laid a substantive foundation to enable our party to consummate the communist cause. The work of revolutionizing, working-class orientating, and intellectualizing all of society and the work of chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy are being powerfully pushed ahead according to the strategic lines laid down by the respected and beloved leader at the sixth party congress.

As a result, a great change has occurred in the ideological, spiritual, and cultural traits of all social members, and reformatory success has been attained in all fields of science, technology, and economic management. There has never been such a period as today, in which the age of the Workers' Party vigorously advances along the single road of upswing with the steel-like revolutionary ranks solidly armed with the chuche idea and unanimously moving the self-reliant economy, which is never shaken by any waves, and the mighty and powerful defense capabilities. Because there are these great gains achieved by the great leader's energetic leadership, we are able to win the complete victory of socialism in the near future and, furthermore, build a communist society imbued with the chuche idea.

As shown by history, creating the golden age of a nation is a genuinely difficult task carried out over a historically long period of time. Realizing, in a single generation, the cause of providing a guarantee for the golden age of the future as well as for the present national prosperity is, indeed, a miracle in national history. The revolutionary achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has opened the way for the eternal prosperity of the age of the Workers' Party and the happiness of ages to come by performing this cause of great creation and reform, will shine forever along with the history of our fatherland.

2. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's distinguished leadership ability and great leadership traits are a basic source of the endless prosperity of the age of the Workers' Party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the model of a great revolutionary and communist who devotes everything to fighting for the sacred cause of the revolution and people throughout his entire life.

At present, a firm guarantee for the eternal prosperity of the fatherland and the nation is being provided, the age of the Workers' Party is vibrating further with vigor and mettle than ever before. The age of the Workers' Party at present is an era of great creation, in which the overall fields of social life are being remodeled as demanded by the chuche idea and in a revolutionary manner, and an age of great reform which is advancing in the spirit of the speed battle added to Chollima. This vigorous trait of our era stems from the distinguished leadership of the respected and beloved leader who leads this great era at the van.

Conducting work in all fields of the revolution and construction with our own strength in conformity with the demands of the times and the aspirations of our people is a great leadership trait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has unfolded the golden age of the Workers' Party.

Originally, the golden age of a nation has been an era in which everything superior in a nation and people is brought to blossom and develops in all aspects. Therefore, only such creations as embodying the aspirations of one's own people and the prospective demands of one's own revolution, and containing the boundless creativity of one's own nation guarantee the eternal prosperity of one's national golden age.

Today, when the revolution and construction have reached a high level, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song also constantly struggles for new revolutionary creations, which meet the emotions and aspirations of our people and reflect the reformatory demands of the age of the Workers' Party, in all fields of social life.

Because of this chuche-oriented leadership of the great leader, our own type of political and economic life and our own type of culture and living mode are being brought to full blossom in our society today. Economic construction relies on our own resources, technology, and original economic management system. When establishment is built, it is constructed in a modern way in conformity with our people's emotions. When a man is indoctrinated, he is nurtured into a chuche-oriented communist revolutionary who devotes himself to the Korean revolution to the end. This is the proud reality of today's age of the Workers' Party. This great reality makes it possible to predict what future communist societies, which will be built in conformity with the aspirations and demands of our people, will be like.

The great leader, who more firmly adheres to the principle of chuche and self-reliance as the revolution and construction advances further, always assuredly trusts in the strength of the popular masses and leads the cause of grand creation and construction in the age of the Workers' Party relying upon our people's own strength. The leader's invariably firm stand is that when the creativity of our party members and workers, who have a strong revolutionary spirit and are progressive, is fully displayed, there is no nature remaking project that cannot be carried out. This leadership of the great leader is the vitality that arouses our people's revolutionary passion and creativity hundreds and thousands of times and enables them to display matchless mass heroism in the struggle for the prosperity of the fatherland.

In the past, our people had lost their hope as the people of a weak country and could not manifest their genuine resourcefulness and might. Today, however, our people demonstrate their pride as a creative people, who valiantly conquer any fortress without fail once they make a determination to do so, and as an invincible revolutionary people who indomitably survive like a phoenix. Indeed, there has never been such a period as the age of the respected and beloved leader-led Workers' Party during which our nation fully displays its resourcefulness, talent, and valor.

Thanks to this great strength of the people led by the great leader, the age of the Workers' Party is endlessly prospering and flourishing. Foreseeing the distant future of the fatherland and nation and designing all work with clairvoyant wisdom are a trait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great leadership. The country and nation exist forever, and the vista for their development is endlessly bright. The wisdom of the great leader and patriot lies in elucidating the prospects for national development, which can be predicted by no one, and its inevitability and in providing a brilliant future for the fatherland and nation amid today's revolutionary struggle.

As shown by practical experience, more fine assets than those made by the precedent generations are to be achieved as the times pass and generations change. However, such assets as created by the great leader with clairvoyant wisdom and insight still shine in the distant future, too.

The wisdom of the great leader is genuinely extraordinary wisdom with which he plans revolutionary tasks at many stages while carrying out a revolutionary task at one stage; and he delineates everything, ranging from the traits of the future society to its social relations, based on the traits of today's society. With this wisdom, the respected and beloved leader had already planned the prosperity of the liberated fatherland in the initial period when he embarked down the road of revolution and designed the socialist paradise of today during the most difficult period of the fatherland liberation war. All creations of the age of the Workers' Party have been built according to the grand design that the great leader conceived and developed for the future of the revolution over a long period of time.

The respected and beloved leader conceived the future of a communist society, when our people will enjoy an endlessly affluent and happy life, and has led all work of the revolution and construction with such prospects in mind. This great conception and leadership of the great leader have affected all nature remaking projects, ranging from forming a general plan for constructing the national land to conducting the large-scale work of river improvement and afforestation, building modern streets in urban areas, and constructing rural villages with a view to the future. For this reason, all monumental creations in the age of the Workers' Party have been built as those whose worth can be proven further generation after generation. These creations will never be inferior in the future when our party will have consummated the communist cause, and they will also firmly guarantee the happiness of posterity.

Another important aspect of the leadership traits of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is to carry out all work on an unprecedentedly large scale with extraordinary courage and strong will. Ideals of the past usually become the reality of today in the age of the Workers' Party. The monumental creations built in this land in the 1980's are grand and gigantic ones that were only dreamt about in the past. For this reason, people find it difficult to refrain from marveling at the magnificence of the respected and beloved leader's conception and matchless courage.

The great leader always conceives of the work of reforming nature and society at a high level, which no one can imagine, and carries it out on a large scale. The slogan calling for thinking and practicing in a bold manner is a revolutionary faith which the respected and beloved leader has consistently stressed and personally embodied through his practical examples from the period of the great Chollima upsurge up to today.

In particular, the respected and beloved leader's leadership trait of boldly pushing ahead with all work was clearly displayed over the entire course of the construction of the Sohae lockgate. Initiating the grand project of damming 20-ri rough seas and of constructing a world-class lockgate and completing construction in such a short period of time were great works which only the great leader was able to conduct. As a result of the leadership of the great leader, the construction of the Taechon power plant and Kweangbok street and other construction projects are under way on an unprecedented scale, and marvelous miracles and exploits are being created at every construction site.

His extraordinary courage is linked to his strong will which never wavers in any storm. Once he unfolds a daring conception, the respected and beloved leader realizes it to the end without retreating in the face of any obstacles. Just as he firmly held the initiative even though the 1-million-strong army pounced upon us during the days of the anti-Japanese struggle and handled the enemy at his own discretion, the respected and beloved leader is, with overflowing conviction, taking the lead of the revolution and construction today even though countless grand economic construction tasks are assigned at the same time. This revolutionary courage of the respected and beloved leader is truly surprising. It is a model of revolutionary traits which the communists who reform the world in a revolutionary manner and pioneer the future should possess.

The extraordinary strength and boundless passion with which he leads the revolution and construction to constant renovation and advance without even a slight slump are one of the distinguished leadership traits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The age of the Workers' Party is an era in which the spirit of constant revolution prevails and an age of advance while struggling. There is only flood, no ebb tide; only renovation, no slump. This is one of the important characteristics of the age of the Workers' Party.

The proud creation of such speeds of march as the Pyongyang speed and the Vinalon speed, which struck the world's people with marvel, is recorded in the history of the great upsurges of the age of the Workers' Party. These speeds were a manifestation of the chollima speed of our people, who take 10 and 100 steps when others take 1 step, and a victory of the great leader's idea on constant revolution. This march of great upsurge is invariably continuing in the 1980's thanks to the energetic leadership of the respected and beloved leader. Saying that we should do more in the future for the ultimate victory of the revolution than what we have done before, the respected and beloved leader is, with energetic passion, leading the overall work of socialist construction also today when the revolution have reached a high level.

Just as he started the Chollima march by personally visiting the working class in Kangson during the most arduous postwar days, he has inspired the builders of the Sunchon vinalon complex to greater exploits by personally visiting them to make a breakthrough in the march of the 1980's. This clearly shows the respected leader's traits of leadership.

The revolutionary passion and the footprint of the energetic on-the-spot guidance of the great leader have been constantly engraved in major construction sites, plants, and farms throughout the country, which are overflowing with the struggle to create the speed of the eighties. The energetic leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is constantly unfolding the golden age of the era of the Workers' party, gives great joy and confidence to our people today.

Foreseeing at an early date the nation's brilliant future in the traits of the great young general of the thirties in the days when the era of the Workers' Party was being unfolded, our people have accelerated the new advance toward the nation's prosperity with firm confidence.

Some 40 years have passed since then and the reality of today is drastically changed. However, the respected leader's boundless passion for the revolution and traits of energetic leadership have not changed at all from that time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being highly praised as a skillful and refined leader who has attained most brilliant experiences in the course of the most arduous revolution and as a genius of revolution who is pioneering the future of communism with vigorous passion.

Because we are upholding at the vanguard the respected leader who has both tireless energy and outstanding leadership art, there is nothing that we cannot attain nor is there any fortress that we cannot occupy. Indeed, the name of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a symbol of all miracles and victories in the era of the Workers' Party and is the banner of the indomitability of our revolution.

3. It is the lofty mission of our party members and workers to staunchly struggle for the prosperity and development of the era of the Workers' Party with firm confidence in its bright future.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Thoday we have the party, the people's government, and the heroic people. If we fight with firm confidence in victory, we can overcome any difficulty and accomplish any aduous task. The people who are pioneering the future should always overflow with confidence and optimism. The people who have firm confidence in the justness of their cause and in its final victory and who have strong faith in the party and the leader are invincible. Only such people can brilliantly fulfill their mission which was assigned for the everlasting prosperity of the fatherland and the people.

Today we are living and struggling in a very important period to expedite the brilliant future of the era of the Workers' Party. Laid before us are grave tasks to vigorously accelerate the great nature-remaking plan by upholding the magnificent strategic ideas advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to consolidate the material and technological foundation for socialist and communist construction.

Although the targets are high and the tasks of struggle enormous, our people are overflowing with firm confidence that we can accomplish to the end the gigantic design put forward by the party and the leader. Such confidence by our people is rock-firm which will never change no matter what obstacle is placed before them. This confidence will become even firmer as the revolution advances.

Our people's firm confidence in the bright future of the era of the Workers' Party springs from their trust in our party's strength and invincibility. Our party is the guiding banner in the era of the Workers' Party. The golden age of the nation which is extolled together with the name of our party can be brilliantly inherited and endlessly prosperous only by the guiding role of the party.

Our party was constantly strengthened and developed in the past under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song leadership to be an idomitable party capable of responsibility leading the fatherland and the revolution. Throughout the course of leading the great creation and the cause of construction of the era of the Workers' Party, the respected leader always found the key to all victories in strengthening the party and directed greatest strength to this. Thus, the basic question controlling the future destinies of the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and people was brilliantly resolved already in the seventies and eighties according to the unanimous aspiration of all the people.

This was an epochal event which provided a guarantee for the era of the glorious Workers' Party to be permanently inherited and developed. Today our party is wisely leading the works in all domains and fields of the revolution and construction by cherishing the important mission to glorify forever the golden age of our fatherland. In particular, our party is leading at the vanguard the work of firmly defending the achievements made by the great leader in the course of the long revolution for the bright future of the era of the Workers' Party and the work of constantly expanding and developing such achievements.

Construction of large-scale power plants and factories is being carried out on a full scale to realize the respected leader's profound nature-remaking ideas; and the entire party, the entire nation, and all of the people have risen and are actively supporting this struggle. This is the fruition of our party's refined leadership.

Our party has displayed an indomitable strength in the struggle to glorify today's golden age of the nation. The lofty ability to plan and operate everything in an up-to-date and revolutionary manner according to the developing demand of the times, the skillful organizational ability to achieve the targets in the shortest time by mobilizing all forces and means to the maximum and by grasping the cardinal tasks in the revolution and construction, and the persistent nature in accomplishing any goal of struggle once put forward, at any cost under any circumstances are the important aspects of our party's leadership. Because such a great party leads, the future of the era of the Workers' Party is firmly ensured. Our people, who deeply realized the party's greatness through practical struggle for the revolution and construction, firmly believe that our party will brilliantly inherit and develop the history of prosperity of the era of the Workers' Party created by the great leader.

The bright future of the era of the glorious Workers' Party also lies in the fact that the indomitable unity and cohesion have been firmly realized between the party and the popular masses. Unity is the motivating power which opens up the future of the revolution and the nation. In order to have the nation's prosperity and development continue, we should further strengthen the revolutionary unity with the leader in the future as well. Inheritance of the nation's prosperity is the inheritance of unity. The history of prosperity in the era of the Workers' Party is the proud chronicle of victory won by all of the people with their united strength, overcoming all difficulties.

In every stage of trial in socialist construction, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly trusted and depended upon our people, and our people trusted only the leader and the party and overcame difficulties in the revolution. Such a tenacious unity brought about the heroic epic of the era of the Workers' Party which advanced by taking the reign of the times and by overcoming all difficulties and trials.

Unity with the leader is the basis and key in the revolution and the lifeline for the prosperity in our era. Such a great unity has been brilliantly inherited, consolidated, and developed amid the struggle to remodel the entire society on the chuche idea under the leadership of the party. Today the center of our unity has become firmer and the revolutionary ranks who advance by upholding this center have become more staunch. Our party members and workers are overflowing with the ardent desire to succeed the long revolutionary road on which they fought in firm unity with the respected leader and to advance to the end by upholding the party center. This shows that the generation of our unity is being firmly succeeded together with the advance of the era of the Workers' Party.

That the unity with such an everlasting vitality has been achieved is unprecedently more precious than any economic reform and miracle attained in the era of the Workers' Party. We will treasure as the apple of our eyes our unity and cohesion attained by upholding the great leader at our head and will fully display the indomitable strength of this unity amid the grand march of the 1980's which is designed for everlasting prosperity.

Indeed, our people have traversed a long and arduous path for the prosperity of the era of the Workers' Party. Through practical experiences obtained in this course, we have deeply realized that the future of the nation and the people depends on the greatness of the respected leader and that the everlasting happiness of our own and coming generations lies in upholding the leader.

This is the faith which our people should treasure like our own lives and to which we should adhere generation after generation. Always bearing this truth in our mind, we will accomplish to the end the ideas and intent of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to expedite the brilliant future of our fatherland and revolution.

The era of the Workers' Party in which the great party, the great leader, and the great people vigorously advance in firm unity as one will prosper forever.

CHON TU-HWAN GIVES NEW YEAR POLICY STATEMENT

## North-South Summit

OW120503 Tokyo KYODO in English 0452 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 12 KYODO -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Monday he is ready to hold political and military talks as proposed by North Korea if President Kim Il-song agrees to sit down with him in what would be the first inter-Korean summit meeting. But Chon added that North Korea should first resume Red Cross, economic and parliamentary negotiations with South Korea.

Pyongyang unilaterally suspended the negotiations in February last year to protest the annual South Korea-U.S. "Team Spirit" military exercise. But in a radio message directed at Seoul and broadcast Sunday, the North Koreans called for high-level reunification talks to begin January 27 in the truce village of Panmunjom.

Chon said, "I hope that a meeting between highest authorities of South and North Korea will be held during my term of office to open the way for peace, harmony and reunification (of the two Koreas)." He made the remarks in a nationally televised new year address to the nation. North Korea has previously rejected the South Korean proposals for a summit meeting.

If the summit meeting is held, it will resolve fundamental problems hindering reunification of the Korean peninsula and give an opportunity to discuss all problems, including subjects proposed by Kim, concerning both Koreas, Chon said.

In a speech before the National Assembly late last year, Kim proposed a high-level political and military conference between Pyongyang and Seoul to discuss arms reductions and an end to the arms race on the peninsula.

Chon renewed his pledge in the hour-long address that he will step down from the presidency in February next year after a single, seven-year term as prescribed by the constitution. "Upon expiration of my term, I will transfer the Administration and leave the Blue House (presidential mansion)," Chon added. He had previously said he would resign as president to set an example of a peaceful transfer of power, the first in South Korea.

On domestic issues, Chon said he will have no option but to make a "grave" decision if the ruling and opposition parties fail to reach agreement on revision of the constitution. Opposition parties are demanding constitutional amendments to open the way for direct popular voting for the country's president. The idea has been rejected by the ruling Democratic Justice Party headed by Chon. Under the present constitution, the president is chosen by an electoral college of about 5,000 deputies.

## Resumption of Dialogue

SK120239 Seoul YONHAP in English 0222 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 12 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Monday that the early resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue, especially the Red Cross and economic talks, is the best way to improve relations between Seoul and Pyongyang.

In his near year address, Chon expressed the hope for a summit meeting during his presidency: "If the top leaders of the South and the North do meet, we could resolve a full spectrum of fundamental issues, ranging from the basic approaches to unification that I have already proposed to practical measures to ease tensions." He said that all issues between South and North Korea must be resolved peacefully, through dialogue, based on the principle of self-determination of the people.

The division of the Korean peninsula, which has continued for 40 years, is the source of a constant threat of a war that could lead to the complete demolition of the peninsula and its prosperity, Chon said.

"The nation's advancement toward unification has reached a new plateau along the fast track into the forefront of development onto which we have been lifted by the impetus provided by the awarding of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games," Chon said.

The president also stressed that the unification of the peninsula, under any circumstances, must be reached through peace and reconciliation, rather than violence and war.

Chon urged Pyongyang to cease construction of the Mt. Kumgang Dam near the Demilitarized Zone separating the two Koreas and to discuss the joint development of common rivers, in compliance with relevant international laws and practices. "If the Mt. Kumgang Dam were being built for purely economic reasons, as Pyongyang claims, I think North Korea would not see any reason to eschew such a dialogue or to refuse to allow our experts to inspect the dam construction site," Chon added. The recent campaign to raise funds for the construction of the "peace dam" to counter North Korea's destructive Mt. Kumgang Dam is one vivid determination to ensure national security and stability, Chon said.

The president said that the danger of North Korean provocation will reach its peak in 1987 and 1988, a "politically crucial period". "If international confusion develops in the republic, there is a great possibility that North Korea, counting on its numerical military superiority, will seize that as an opportunity to perpetrate acts of provocation against us to obstruct the Seoul Olympics," Chon pointed out.

Expressing confidence that Korea's firm sense of unity and intrinsic capabilities will ensure the success of the Seoul Olympics, Chon warned that North Korea's attempt to obstruct the Seoul Olympics are not supported by any country and are only isolating North Korea internationally. "By virtue of the 1988 Seoul Olympics, new relations will be established with the communist bloc, in spite of ideological differences, while our ties with third world countries will be further cemented," he said. Chon also said that the Seoul Olympics will certainly provide an impetus for the peaceful change of government and for perfecting a "great, free and democratic nation." The olympiad, he continued will serve as a powerful impetus to national vitality, propelling the host country into the forefront of development, as proven in other countries that have successfully staged the Olympics.

"I can say with confidence that during the 1990s, when the urgent tasks of political development and of hosting the 1988 Olympics will have successfully accomplished, inter Korean relations will undergo drastic changes, bringing the nation the good fortune of unification," Chon added.

## Domestic Policies

SK120115 Seoul YONHAP in English 0034 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 12 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan, pointing out that the development and safeguarding of liberal democracy are the supreme national goals, stressed Monday that the smooth implementation of a political agenda for a peaceful change of government is the major thrust of the national administration this year. "I have repeatedly expressed my conviction that for me to abide by the provisions for a single-term presidency and thus to set a precedent of a peaceful transition of power will be the best way to consolidate the framework for democratic development," Chon said in a new year address. The address was televised nationwide.

Korea is now at historic crossroads between the "bright path" to democracy and prosperity and to the ranks of advanced nations and on toward unification, and the road skidding back into an abyss of chaos, poverty and regression, he said. "At this critical juncture, I ask all my fellow citizens, first of all, to join me in reaffirming our national ideals of democracy and in renewing our resolve to champion it," the president said. "Creating an advanced country on the strength of vitality inherent in liberal democracy and achieving peaceful unification are the joint responsibility and historic mission imposed on all of us who are living in this age".

Although liberal democracy was adopted as a "lofty ideal" at the founding of the republic, it has failed to take firm root in Korean soil because of protracted one-man rule maintained by "unreasonable means" and consequent strife and mistrust, Chon continued. The Fifth Republic, inaugurated in 1980, has tried to accept liberal democracy as the philosophy behind overall national development, Chon said. An institutional device to fundamentally block prolonged personal rule -- the decisive impediment to democratic development -- and to ensure a peaceful change of government has been built into the constitution of the Fifth Republic, he added.

Chon said that issue of constitutional revision should be resolved in the National Assembly as soon as possible. Both the government and opposition parties should make their best efforts to forge a consensus "to avoid creating an indefinitely continuing impasses which would give me no other choice as the chief executive but to make the grave decision to ensure the smooth implementation of the political timetable."

The president said he was chagrined and saddened by the fact that "few substantive discussions have been conducted with practically no progress made toward forging a consensus" between the government and opposition parties on how to revise the constitution, although the ad hoc committee on constitutional revision was established half a year ago.

The president emphasized the importance of law and order to the maintenance and development of a stable democratic society. Social discipline and national legal order must be rigorously established so that citizens can live safely in the knowledge that the law can be trusted, he said.

Chon further said that politicians and political parties who hope to take over the next administration "ought to devote themselves, first of all, to winning public support and trust." "If they hope to lead a government befitting the times, they should present to the public their ideas of statecraft as well as their policies for national development and engage in bona fide competition on the basis of such ideas and policies." He stressed that the behavioral pattern of politicians should be democratized for democratic politics in Korea. "If politicians abandon the normal political process and take to the streets or persist in creating chaos through extreme confrontation, they would be obstructing the evolution of a tradition of peaceful changes of government," he added.

Chon also said that the undemocratic malfeasance of the old era must not be repeated. At the same time, it must be realized that if a climate is created in which even pro-communists intent on destroying liberal democracy find it easy to disguise themselves as democrats, this will certainly present a "very grave challenge" to the preservation and promotion of liberal democracy. "I will exert all my constitutional powers to resolute counter the violent subversives who betray the national ideals, sympathize with the policies of North Korea and repudiate the basic democratic order," he said.

#### Economic Issues

SK120157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0141 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, January 12 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Monday that South Korea's major economic policy guidelines for 1987 are sustained export drive, science and technology development, improved welfare for the general public and balanced regional development.

Looking back at Korea's economic hardships in the past, Chon said that the Korean economy was plagued with chronic and persistent inflation, a fragile industrial structure, heavy foreign indebtedness and financial favoritism. "Nonetheless, the economy, which ranked about 30th in size in the world, has now moved up to the 20th place, with a GNP about to reach 100 billion U.S. dollars, and ushered the nation to the world's 12th largest trading nation," Chon said in a nationally televised new year policy statement. "The nation has been also able to move into a full-fledged era of surpluses in its international payments position, translating into reality the long-cherished national dream of becoming a creditor nation," Chon said.

He noted that the economic task facing Korea is to "flexibly cope with rapid changes in the global economic environment and strengthen the vulnerable sectors of the Korean economy." To this end, the government will step up efforts this year to improve the quality of export products and enhance their reputation on the international market so that Korea's external trade can continue to expand and become more profitable. "If we properly harness our national capabilities that have been built in the recent past, we will soon be able to produce and export all sorts of products of international excellence," Chon said. "Likewise, we will be able to rapidly reduce our dependence on imports for such high-value products as industrial materials, components and machinery."

For science and technology development, the government will train large numbers of "blue-collar" engineers and skilled workers. By supporting engineers and skilled workers and treating them fairly, the government will build a society in which "competence, rather than diplomas, is the main determinant of success and advancement," the president continued.

The government will also actively push ahead with public welfare measures commensurate with Korea's expanding economic capabilities. The goals are to enable the majority of the citizens to advance into the middle class -- the mainstay of any free democratic society -- and to provide ready assistance to those segments of society that have least profited from economic growth, Chon said.

The major economic efforts will also focus on promoting balanced growth in all regions of the country and on making the best use of national land resources, he said. "Comprehensive measures will be taken to elevate the income levels and living conditions in the farming and fishing communities to a par with those obtained in cities by the end of the present century," Chon said.

NOTICE SENT TO DPRK ON DATE FOR RECEIPT OF LETTER

SK10C244 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] In a notice to the North signed by Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek to be sent to Yi Kun-mo, premier of North Korea's State Administration Council, and O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, today via the direct telephone line linking the North and South, the government said that it will notify the North Korean side at an early date of the date that it will receive the letter that North Korean unilaterally announced that it would send this morning.

North Korea notified our side yesterday morning that it would send two liaison officials to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission conference room at 1100 [0200 GMT] this morning to deliver a letter signed by the premier of the State Administration council of the North side and by the minister of the People's Armed Forces addressed to the prime minister and minister of national defense of our side.

CABINET-DJP MEETING DISCUSSES AMNESTY MEASURES

SK110001 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party are considering the release of some dissident politicians, students and others arrested on charges of a political nature.

The ruling camp also plans to restore civil rights for a number of former politicians and others.

Such amnesty measures were discussed in a high-level consultation meeting between the cabinet and the majority party yesterday.

The move is expected to foster an atmosphere for realizing constitutional reform by interparty agreement.

It is also a reaction to the seven-point democratization formula presented by Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Participants in the meeting agreed to favorably consider many of the seven conditions for democratization proposed by Yi, party sources said.

The ruling camp's intention will be delivered to Yi when leaders of the three major political parties meet next week, according to the sources.

Those present at the cabinet-DJP consultation session include Prime Minister No Sin-yong and DJP chairman No Tae-u.

The sources said the DJP will seek to establish a special interparty committee to negotiate fair election laws and the local autonomy, which are among the opposition-proposed prerequisites for democratizaton.

The ruling party plans to present its own schemes to meet other issues such as the release and restoration of civil rights for some persons and the guarantee of freedom of the press.

The sources said the ruling camp is considering amnesty for 10 to 15 former politicians on a selective basis.

They said, however, that opposition leader Kim Tae-chung is unlikely to be included in the list of beneficiaries. Kim Sang-hyun and Son Chu-hang and Kim Tuk-yong, chief secretary to opposition leader Kim Yong-sam.

They are expected to be allowed to run for the legislature in the next general elections, which may be held in the later half of this year following constitutional revision.

The government and the DJP also plan to pardon some of those arrested on charges of illegal demonstration and assembly.

However, leftist, pro-communist activists, and violators of the National Security Law will not be given amnesty. Those who were arrested for setting fire to public facilities and committing violent criminal acts will also be excluded, according to the sources.

A ranking DJP officeholder said the party and relevant government authorities have been carefully examining the seven-point democratization proposal.

He added that many of the seven conditions will be favorably considered, but only under the condition that the DJP-proposed cabinet system of government is accepted.

Measures discussed in yesterday's cabinet-party consultation meeting will be reported to the party president tomorrow for approval, said the sources.

THAI BORDER 'VIOLATIONS' REPORTED

OW071556 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1302 GMT 7 Jan 87

["Thailand's Continued Violations of Kampuchean Territory" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 7 -- During the first week of January, Thai gunners shelled hundreds of mortar rounds a day on the Kampuchean border areas of Hill 310 and northwestern Yean Dangkum (Battambang). Thai aircraft of L-19, A-37 and F-5 made 13 reconnaissance flights from three to six kilometres inside Kampuchean airspace over the Kampuchea-Laos-Thailand border intersection, the northern Preah Vihear temple (Preah Vihear), Daun Sar, O Smach (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey), Melai, Komrieng, O Dar (Battambang), the end of Road 56 and northwestern Koh Kong.

On sea, illegal operations in Kampuchean waters were conducted by Thai armed vessels from six to 30 miles off Koh Kong and Koh Tang Islands.

Meanwhile, Khmer reactionaries, who have sheltered in Thailand, made 35 infiltrations into Kampuchean territory for sabotage activities. But, they were intercepted by the Kampuchean border guards who put 149 enemy troops out of action, including 79 killed, 47 captives, 23 surrenders, and seized 50 guns, 88 shells, 13 land mines, 2 walkie-talkies and a quantity of ammunition.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT REJECTS THAI CHARGE

BK100536 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0510 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 10 -- A spokesman for the PRK Foreign Ministry today issued a statement, flatly rejecting Thailand's allegation that the Cambodian Peoples Armed Forces and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army "violated Thai territory" by shooting down its L-19 plane.

The statement reads: "In recent days, the Thai authorities have loudly publicized the incident that one of their L-19 aircraft was downed on 2 Jan 1987 while spying on the Cambodian-Thai border region, and claimed that the Cambodian People's Armed Forces and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army "violated Thai territory" and caused the incident. [quotation marks as received]

The PRK Foreign Ministry utterly rejects the above-mentioned brazen allegation of Thailand and strongly affirms that the PRK always fully respects Thailand's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and that the Cambodian Army and people condemn all violations of PRK territory as a legitimate right to self-defence, which conforms to international laws and cannot be prevented by anyone. Thailand itself has repeatedly violated the sovereignty of the PRK in support of the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries, permitting them to sneak into Cambodian territory from their bases in Thailand in order to sabotage the Cambodian people's reconstruction labor.

In December 1986 alone, Thai F-5, L-19, and A-37 aircraft on 45 occasions intruded into Cambodian airspace from 8 to 10 kilometers over many areas in Battambang, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, and Koh Kong Provinces. Meanwhile, Thai artillery units fired more than 4,000 rounds on many areas of the aforesaid provinces and Thai armed vessels illegally operated 500 times deep inside Cambodian waters from 9 to 20 miles.

It should be pointed out that Thailand's slanderous contention was made at a time when it is feverishly accelerating an accord to permit the United States to build an arms stockpile on Thai soil and intensify its military collusion with China, and at a time when the Chinese authorities are opening large-scale land-grabbing attacks on the Vietnam's Ha Tuyen Province bordering China. There is not the slightest doubt that the Thai rulers are preparing opinion for their new war escalation against the Cambodian people, serving Beijing's and Washington's policy of opposing the three Indochinese countries, aggravating tension, and obstructing the trend of dialogue in Southeast Asia.

The government and people of the PRK strongly denounce the above-mentioned dark designs of the Thai authorities and demand that they put an immediate end to all acts of violating Cambodian territory and stop their slanderous claims aimed at covering up those acts.

The People's Revolutionary Armed Forces and people of Cambodia, with their constant vigilance and combat readiness, are determined to exercise their legitimate right to self-defence in order to firmly defend the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the PRK. The Thai authorities must bear full responsibilities for all the consequences arising from their adventurous acts.

'IMMEDIATE END' TO PRCE ATTACKS ON SRV DEMANDED

OW072020 Phnom Penh SKP in English 1312 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 7 -- it was reported that taking advantage of overcast weather in the early morning of January 5, Chinese troops fired 14,000 artillery and mortar rounds in support of three drives of their division-size land-grabbing attacks on the southern parts of Vietnam's hills 685 and 233, and the height 1,100, and on an anonymous hill north of Vi Xuyen district in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen.

These attacks against Vietnam have exposed more clearly the war-mongering nature of the Chinese ruling circles who have always resorted to force instead of peaceful negotiations to settle problems between the two countries. While turning a deaf ear to all constructive proposals made by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to normalize the relations between Vietnam and China, they have stepped up their armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border, shelling on Vietnamese villages and repeatedly opening armed attacks against Vietnam.

These constitute serious acts of war escalation and gross violation of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

With these attacks they have also hoped to boost up the sinking morale of the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionary forces in their vain attempts to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival and check the advance of the Kampuchean revolution.

However hard they tried, the Chinese invaders were duly punished by the Vietnamese people and army.

Five hundred land-grabbers were put out of action and two Chinese regiments decimated.

The Kampuchean people, who themselves have been also victim of China's bellicose and hegemonist policy, strongly condemn all Chinese acts of aggression against Vietnam and demand that it put an immediate end to all its war provocations and armed attacks.

SPK REPORTS 4,414 'MISLED PEOPLE' RETURN

BK010619 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0445 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 1 -- From January to November this year, 4,414 misled people came over to the revolutionary authorities throughout Kampuchea, said Un Dara, vice chairman of the national commission for conversion of the misled, in a recent meeting to review the commission's activities in 1986.

The returnees, most of them came in groups, brought also 2,598 assorted guns. The returnees, who reported themselves in groups or individuals, included 2,252 former Polpotists, 1,850 ex-Sereikas (Son Sannians) and 312 ex-Moulinakas (Sihanoukists). Among them there were one division commander, three regiment commanders, 14 battalion commanders, 33 company commanders and 27 platoon leaders.

Most of the ex-Polpotists were from division 801, 802, 784, 616, 417, and 18. According to the returnees, Pol Pot's Battalion 95 of Regiment 980 was dismantled due to the large desertion.

The biggest number of ralliers was recorded in the northwestern border provinces of Battambang and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, each with 1,688 people who brought along respectively 887 and 1,062 guns. Kompong Thom Province came third with 687 misguided people and 263 fire arms.

Since the country's liberation on Jan. 7, 1979, 33,352 people intoxicated by enemy propaganda, have broken with the enemy rank. Those people like other Kampucheans, have enjoyed full citizenship and embarked on a new life, working in various solidarity production groups.

Vice-Chairman Un Dara attributed the increasing number of ralliers with more weapons to the better implementation of the Kampuchean party and state's six-point clemency policy stipulating that:

1. Any people who voluntarily breaks with the enemy rank and comes over to the revolution will be granted full citizenship of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, irrespective of their past activities...
2. Those who rally to the revolution, either in groups or individuals, with guns will be rewarded according to the quantity and quality of weapons. The minimum prize is 200 riels (Kampuchean currency) for a gun...
3. Any rallier who wants to rejoin his family and join solidarity production group will be given a plot like other farmers.
4. Any enemy units with merits in favour of the revolution before coming over to the revolutionary side will be offered with rewards according to their deeds.

5. On contrary, if any individual or units taking advantage of this clemency to oppose the P.R.K. will be punished according to laws.

6. Citizens, units, villages and communes or ministries who and which distinguish themselves in the political proselytizing of the misled will be honoured and awarded.

Un Dara also owed this fine results to the masses' active participation in the conversion of the misled, and to the enemy's half-hearted spirit, especially since the loss of all their hideouts along the Kampuchean-Thai border in the 1984-85 dry season.

PRK INVITED TO JOIN WORLD MAPPING BODY

BK120646 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0532 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 12 -- The People's Republic of Kampuchea has been admitted to the Commission for Geologic Map of the World (CGMW) as its new member.

This was confirmed in a letter sent to Sov Chivkun, chief of the Department of Geology and Mines under the Ministry of Industry of Kampuchea, by O. Dotting, general secretary general of the CGMW. Kampuchea was invited to attend the CGMW assembly scheduled to be held from February 9-13, 1987 at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

PASASON COMMENTS ON PRC-VIETNAM BORDER SITUATION

BK111358 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 10 Jan 87

[PASASON 10 January commentary: "Acts That Run Counter to the Spirit of Peace and Friendship"]

[Text] On 5 January a Chinese infantry division, supported by artillery batteries, launched armed attacks to nibble at Vietnamese territory on 3 occasions on Hills 685 and 233 which are 1,000 meters high in a hilly area north of Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. However, these attacks were defeated.

The above incidents took place at a time when the world's people want to promote friendship and live in lasting peace; they aspire to coexist in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence as clearly manifested in the movements of mankind throughout the world devoted to the struggle against war and the arms race of all types on the occasion of the international year of peace for 1986.

The Chinese as well as the Vietnamese people know too well the brutality of war. Therefore, peace and peaceful coexistence are more than ever before the aspirations and urgent need of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

At the recent Sixth CPV Congress, Vietnam's correct and consistent stand was once again affirmed; the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples are linked by a time-honored friendship, and Vietnam and China are neighboring countries desiring to jointly promote peace and consolidate their neighborly relations of friendship. During an interview by IZVESTIYA of the Soviet Union, Vietnamese Foreign Minister [title as heard] Vo Dong Giang affirmed that Vietnam highly values the friendly relations between Vietnam and China and will try its best to restore relations as soon as possible. He also stressed that Vietnam has constantly proposed to normalize bilateral relations between the two countries at any level and any place.

Regarding this goodwill of the SRV, the incidents caused by the Chinese Army on 5 January are regarded as actions reflecting a response that runs counter to the goodwill and constructive proposals of Vietnam which wants to normalize relations. In addition, such actions run counter to the Chinese people's aspirations and to the overall trend of the era.

The Lao people -- as companions in arms, sharing the same trench and weal and woe with the Vietnamese people, a tradition and factor deciding the fate of each country -- reaffirm their full support for the correct stand and reasonable proposals of Vietnam in its desire to improve relations with China and to resolve peacefully by negotiation all problems arising between the two countries, with a view to improving and developing bilateral relations on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, nonaggression, equality, mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. This is the only way that will correspond to the legitimate interests of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples as well as other nations in the region and to the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to world peace.

PASASON QUESTIONS U.S.-THAI ARMS STOCKPILE

BK111308 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 9 Jan 87

[PASASON 9 January commentary: "What Is the Arms Stockpile Built by the United States in Thailand For?"]

[Text] The Voice of America announced on 7 January that the United States and Thailand are to sign an agreement on the establishment of a joint arms stockpile in Thailand. This agreement was officially signed on 9 January in Bangkok, Thailand, between Thai Defense Minister Phaniang Kantarat and U.S. Ambassador to Thailand William Brown. It was also reported that each side will contribute about \$50 million within 5 years starting with the 1988 fiscal year.

Such an agreement may be of great importance to the Reagan administration, since it is the first agreement the United States has ever signed with a country where Washington has no active soldiers. Nevertheless, this has drawn considerable interest from the Thai people and general public, including various strata in Thailand. In the past, Thai newspapers and other mass media have offered considerable comment on the United States' building an arms stockpile in Thailand and pressuring the Thai side to shoulder a heavy burden at a time when its economic situation was critical and when Thai peasants and workers had difficult living conditions as evidenced by repeated demonstrations and protests staged by farmers, sugarcane planters, and workers.

The above fact shows that now more than ever before the aspirations and most urgent needs of the Thai people of all strata are, instead of war weapons, possibly a peaceful coexistence with their neighbors and good relations with neighboring countries, such as the consolidation and safeguarding of the traditional fraternal and good-neighborly relations with Laos as well as other nations in Indochina and Southeast Asia, so that they will have time to build the country and the economy and accumulate capital for saving the national economy from the current crisis and can improve their living conditions. In short, what the Thai people, farmers, and workers urgently need is a solution to the problems of living conditions, the availability of rice for consumption, medicines, and a life free from threats of war and socioeconomic crisis. The sum of \$50 million to be contributed by Thailand to the construction of the U.S. arms stockpile in Thailand, if used to resolve social problems, would considerably benefit the poor Thai people.

The Thai people and all mankind should know well that arms stockpiles and rice stockpiles are two different things. An arms stockpile serves war. The previous wars unleashed by the imperialists were great dangers that destroyed everything, including man's life and property. Therefore, the problem is whose interests will be served and whose interests will be threatened by the U.S. war reserve stockpile being built in Thailand. What is it for, as it is not going to serve the Thai people's urgent and vital requirements? Who will be the victims of the weapons to be stored in this stockpile?

The Lao and other Indochinese peoples were once victims of U.S. military bases in Thailand during the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Indochina. They naturally know better than other people about the bitterness and devastation of war. The Thai people themselves were also victims of the U.S. imperialists using Thai soil as a base and for stockpiling arms.

Therefore, the people generally understand that the arms stockpile to be built in Thailand will not only expose the Thai people to the threat of U.S. bombs and poisonous gasses, but also pose a direct threat to the security of various countries in Southeast Asia.

MEETING ON MEKONG EMBANKMENT HELD WITH THAILAND

BK081139 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Vientiane, January 8 (KPL) -- A conference of the Lao-Thai technical teams on Vientiane-Nong Khai embankment was opened here this morning.

Taking part in the 5-day conference, the Lao side is headed by Khamsing Luanglat, and the Thai side is led by Phianchit Buawan. The delegates to the conference are to exchange technical data regarding the feasibility study, design and construction of the embankment. This conference is a follow-up of the previous one held in the Thai Nong Khai Province, on Sept 29-Oct 1, 1986.

The present session is also to discuss the hydrology and geographical issues. The conference is in the framework of turning the Mekong into a river of peace.

Present at the inaugural session were Khambou Sounisai, mayor of Vientiane; Sai Phakasoum, president of the Mekong embankment project, and Santi Manikan, governor of the Thai Nong Khai Province.

Chaiya Chindawong, ambassador of Thailand to Laos, and a representative of the Secretariat of the International Mekong Committee were also on hand.

This is the second time a similar conference is held in Vientiane.

PRC CHIEF OF STAFF YANG DEZHI ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK120229 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] General Yang Dezhi, the chief-of-staff of the People's Liberation Army, and his delegation arrived here yesterday afternoon for a week-long visit.

Accompanied by his deputy Xu Xin, Gen Yang was greeted at the military airport by Supreme Commander Adm Supha Khotchaseni and Army Comander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchayut.

Both the Thai and Chinese sides declined to discuss Gen Yang's itinerary but informed sources said that he will meet Premier Prem Tinsulanon at the Government House this afternoon.

The sources said that Gen Chawalit would accompany Gen Yang to visit the Army 9th Division in Kanchanaburi and headquarters of the Burapha force in Prachin Buri on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Supreme Commander on Visit

BK110958 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 87 p 4

[Text] Supreme Commander Admiral Supha Khotchaseni told reporters that he will discuss China's supplying three submarines to Thailand with Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, during his visit to Thailand next week.

Adm Supha said that Thailand is ready to accept the Chinese submarines if China intends to give them free of charge. However, if China wants to sell them, Thailand is not yet ready to buy because of budget constraints although the Thai Navy is very much in need of submarines.

According to an informed source, China wants to sell three submarines to Thailand to boost Thailand's defense capabilities in coping with the growing Soviet naval presence in this region. The source said that besides the three submarines, China also wants to sell other weapons to Thailand cheaply because China believes that if Thailand buys weapons from them, it will help Thailand annually save a large amount of their defense budget.

SITTHI, PRASONG ON CLOSING KHAO I-DANG CAMP

BK091006 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Statements by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Secretary to the Prime Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri to the Human Rights Legislation Committee on international reaction to Thailand's closing of Khao I-dang camp in Prachin Buri Province; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Sitthi] We welcome any questions. We have no objection. Some refugees at Khao I-dang camp want to go back. Some of them must be sent back because they are illegal immigrants. Anyway, we have no objection to countries desiring to interview those refugees for resettlement in third countries. We support the resettlement of those refugees.

I told them that Thailand is in a difficult position. We are compelled to take those refugees for humanitarian reasons. Yet, we still have to think of our own security. By moving them to the border areas, it does not mean that we are exposing them to danger. For example, Site 2 which is one of the border camps has never been exposed to any danger.

[Prasong] I believe the U.S. State Department spokesman has been well informed of the matter from the very beginning. Before announcing our decision to close Khao I-dang camp, we invited officials from the United States, Australia, New Zealand, France, the United Nations, and the International Red Cross for a meeting. We agreed on the plan and even laid down measures to be taken together. Concerning this, we have done our best, and they should have realized what we need to do if nobody takes the refugees. We made it clear to everyone that the camp for the refugees is a temporary camp. And if the refugees are not taken for resettlement, we will have to deal with our problem. Regarding the concern expressed, I think they probably want to show off their humanitarian aspect. In fact, they are not helping with regards to the problem at Khao I-dang.

NAVY DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF POST FILLED

BK110126 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat has appointed Vice Adm Kitti Nakhaket as the new deputy chief-of-staff of the Royal Thai Navy [RTN] after leaving the post vacant for almost two months, informed military sources told THE NATION yesterday.

Vice Adm Kitti was assistant navy chief-of-staff in charge of intelligence before the appointment signed on Dec 26 but retroactive as of November 1, last year.

In the same order, Rear Adm Wichit Wannawichai, an officer attached to the RTN headquarters, was named as Vice Adm Kitti's replacement.

Unlike other branches of the armed forces, there is only one deputy chief-of-staff in the RTN, and so, the post is regarded as highly important.

The position was left vacant when Vice Adm Kasem Rakcharoen resigned on medical grounds.

The resignation touched off criticism in the RTN because his appointment to the post was not seen as a promotion. He was moved from the post of comptroller general and made to function as Deputy Chief-of-Staff. Vice Adm Kasem is recognized as a capable hand.

Vice Adm Kitti, 58, graduated from the Navy Academy along with Deputy RTN Commander in Chief Adm Siri Sirirangsi and Armed Forces Deputy Chief-of-Staff Adm Amnuai Iamsuro.

He used to be an aide de camp of an RTN commander in chief, Taipei-based navy attache, and deputy commander in chief of the Sattahip naval base.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF INDIA'S TIWARI

Welcomed by Nguyen Co Thach

BK091216 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 January 1987, Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of India Narain Dutt Tiwari and his entourage arrived in Hanoi for an official friendship visit to Vietnam. On hand to welcome the Indian minister of external affairs and his delegation at the government guest house were Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach, Director General of the Vietnam State Bank Lu Minh Chau, Director of the Oil and Gas General Department Nguyen Hoa, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vietnamese Ambassador to India Hoang Anh Tuan, and many high-ranking cadres of the Foreign Ministry and various sectors concerned.

Also present at the welcoming ceremony were Indian Ambassador Johari Pushkar and many staff members of the Indian Embassy in Vietnam.

Holds Talks With Thach

BK101249 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with Indian External Affairs Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari in Hanoi on 10 January. Attending the meeting, on the Vietnamese side, were Lu Minh Chau, director general of the Vietnam State Bank; Nguyen Hoa, director of the Oil and Gas General Department, Nguyen Van Ich, deputy head of the Council of Ministers' Office; Hoang Anh Tuan, SRV vice minister of foreign affairs and ambassador to India; Nguyen Duy Nien and Vo Van Sung, assistants to the SRV foreign minister; Dang Nghiem Hoanh, head of the Foreign Ministry's General External Affairs Department; (Cao Dac Hung), acting head of the Foreign Ministry's Asia Department 4; and many high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry and sectors concerned. On the Indian side were Natwar Singh, minister of state for external affairs; Brahm Dutt, minister of state for petroleum and natural gas; Pujari, minister of state for finance; D. Arora, additional secretary of the Prime Minister's Office; Ushkar Johari, Indian ambassador to Vietnam; Sahay, joint secretary of the Ministry of Industry; Dhody, head of the Ministry of External Affairs' Southern Department; and (Ravi Senoy), department head of the Ministry of Commerce; and many other high-ranking officials.

Both sides informed each other of the current situation in their respective countries, exchanged views on international and regional problems of mutual concern, and discussed measures aimed at strengthening friendship and multiform cooperation programs between Vietnam and India. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and understanding.

This morning, Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari and his delegation paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office.

Thach Reception Speech

OW120949 Hanoi VNA in English 0830 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 12 -- Excerpts from Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's speech at a reception in honour of Indian Minister for External Affairs N.D. Tiwari and his party, here on Jan. 10:

"Your visit coincides with the fortieth anniversary of India's independence. The people of Vietnam are impressed by and admire the great achievements you have scored during the past four decades under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. In the space of more than a year the fraternal Indian people, under the dynamic leadership of respected Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, have successfully weathered the most severe trials set by hostile forces at home and abroad, consolidated their independence and territorial integrity and built a happy and prosperous life. This achievement evinces the powerful vitality of a talented people determined to build a strong and prosperous India commensurate with their own stature, their glorious past and resplendent future. Just as earlier India had made a great contribution to human civilization, today she has contributed in an important measure to the cause of peace and independence both in the world and in Asia.

Today the Asia-Pacific region is becoming an important economic and political centre of the world. As rightly stated by Jawaharlal Nehru at the Asian relations conference held in New Delhi four decades ago: "In this atomic age, Asia will have to function effectively in the maintenance of peace. Indeed, there can be no peace unless Asia plays her part". In step with the growth of forces of peace, independence and socialism, today actual possibilities have emerged to turn Jawaharlal Nehru's great prediction into reality, making of Asia, formerly beset by endless war throughout the past forty years, a zone of peace wherein nations would coexist in friendship and cooperation.

In this lofty cause, as a large nation in Asia and the world, India has played and is playing a major role. We fully support India's tireless efforts for the sake of peace, national independence and development. We hold highly and totally endorse the recent New Delhi declaration by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Secretary General Mikhail S. Gorbachev, which we view as a political platform of historic dimension, embodying the aspirations and resolve of the whole mankind in struggling for a world free from nuclear weapons and the use of force in international relations.

In the past two millenia of history, while hegemonist and colonialist forces have visited untold woes on the peoples of Indochina and Southeast Asia, India has always come to these peoples as messengers of a brilliant civilization and of peace and friendship. India has invariably stood by the side of the Indochinese and Southeast Asian peoples and supported them in their long struggle against imperialism and hegemonism for national independence. She has made a contribution towards security and preserving peace in Indochina. In the recent years, while hegemonist and imperialist forces have been bent on maintaining the Pol Pot genocidal clique against the three Indochinese countries, India's recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and support for the Indochinese countries has stood out as a courageous and clear-sighted act, raising the voice of mankind's conscience. While imperialists and hegemonists have encircled and isolated Vietnam so as to bring about her collapse, India has constantly strengthened her cooperation with Vietnam in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields, extending to the Vietnamese people and to all the Indochinese peoples her precious and whole-hearted assistance. While external forces have been provoking confrontation between Indochinese and ASEAN countries, India has endeavoured to promote peaceful coexistence and cooperation between these two groups of countries.

In such a context, the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation between India and the three Indochinese countries constitutes an extremely important factor for peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The talks held today between our two delegations provide forceful evidence of our unity of views on important bilateral, regional and international questions. Both our governments are resolved to develop vigorously our mutual relations of friendship and cooperation. The cooperation agreements on oil and finance signed during this visit will certainly contribute to an important extent to stimulating effective cooperation in many fields between our two countries, building our mutual relations into a model of South-South cooperation and thus making a worthy contribution to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world.

#### Tiwari Reception Speech

OW120951 Hanoi VNA in English 0843 GMT 12 Jan 87

("Excerpts from the speech by Indian External Affairs Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari at a reception given here on Jan. 10 by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach" -- VNA headline)

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 12 -- "I feel particularly privileged to have had the opportunity to visit your historic city of Hanoi soon after it has witnessed an event of great importance for your country, namely, the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. This historic congress has clearly demonstrated the unflinching determination of Vietnam to overcome your economic difficulties - a legacy of a history of trials and tribulations of monumental proportions. Your total resolve to safeguard your national security will also not be lost on any [words indistinct]. There are many shared ideas which have linked our two countries in a friendly embrace throughout the history of our countries. The idea of valuing peace above all other values; the idea of co-existence with our neighbours; the idea of cooperation in construction rather than destruction; the idea of never coveting the land and resources of any neighbour while unflinchingly striving to preserve our own existence. At the present time, this search for peace assumes particularly vital significance in the face of the ever present spectre of nuclear holocaust facing mankind. As Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has stressed, in the present state of unimaginably high build-up of nuclear arsenals, "disaster may never be willed, it may just happen one lazy afternoon". Therefore we have to continue to strive with all our might for a world free from nuclear weapons so that our children may inherit a world the future of which does not have a question mark hanging over it. We all appreciate and support your efforts to promote peace and friendship in your region so that an environment of stability and cooperation can be ushered in for the benefit of everyone in this region.

In your own region, you face serious problems which have vitiated the atmosphere. The liberation of the Indochina states has been accompanied by some tragic events. The genocide perpetrated by Pol Pot and his associates deserves the severest condemnation by all civilised sections of world opinion. A new Kampuchea is still recovering from that wanton mutilation of body and spirit of a peaceful nation. The problems of Kampuchea can only be solved by peaceful negotiation - negotiations that will ensure that Pol Pot and his associates are never in a position to inflict injury to the people of Kampuchea again. In a spirit of national reconciliation all shades of opinion can be brought together to give to the people an environment of peace and stability.

The wishes of the people of Kampuchea to develop their full potential will be fulfilled only after peace and stability return to this region on the basis of mutual understanding and goodwill.

I have come to Vietnam along with my brother ministers, determined to strive at furthering the depth and content to our mutually beneficial relations. We are not only fair weather friends currently together out of any narrow consideration of selfish interests. Our unique friendship is also not directed against anyone. We look ahead to the future, with a very long term perspective. We both are developing countries. We have monumental tasks of modernizing our economy. We have to wipe out iniquity of colonial oppression. We are honour-bound to give our children a better tomorrow. I have come here with such a high level delegation, which has also a very comprehensive composition, to try and reach decisions quickly regarding our multi-faceted and growing cooperation in economic, technical, scientific and other fields".

Received by Pham Van Dong

OW111552 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 11 -- The current working visit of the Indian external relations minister is of important significance, opening new prospects and marking a new step of development in the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India, said Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

In his reception of Indian External Relations Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari and his party at the Presidential Palace here today, Chairman Pham Van Dong acclaimed the results of the talks (?between) Vietnamese and Indian foreign ministers, which, he said have given possibilities for the two countries to cooperate in all fields for the benefit of the two peoples, and for peace, stability and cooperation in the region and the world over.

Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed the Vietnamese peoples fine sentiments towards the land and people of India and their leaders. He praised the all-round achievements recorded by the Indian people and the prestige of the Republic of India in the Non-aligned Movement and the world over. He reiterated the Vietnamese Government and people's full support for the New Delhi statement recently made by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Soviet party leader M.S. Gorbachev. The Vietnamese leader said he was convinced that the two peoples will do their utmost to constantly consolidate the develop their age-old friendship. He sincerely thanked the Indian Government and people for their great support and assistance to Vietnam's national construction in the past as well as the present. Chairman Pham Van Dong asked the Indian foreign minister to convey his best regards and wishes to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, other leaders and the fraternal people of India.

Narain Dutt Tiwari conveyed to Chairman Pham Van Dong warm greetings from Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The Indian minister affirmed that the Indian people and government would do their best to implement all agreements concluded between the two countries to constantly develop the fine relations between the two peoples. He said he was pleased with the results of his friendship working visit. He also brought out the aspects of the broad cooperation between Vietnam and India, and expressed his firm belief that their cooperation would bring about fine results. Also present at the reception were Vietnamese Ambassador to India Hoang Anh Tuan and Indian Ambassador to Vietnam Pushkar Johari.

Received by Nguyen Van Linh

OW120939 Hanoi VNA in English 0902 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 12 -- General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Nguyen Van Linh cordially received here yesterday Indian Minister for External Affairs Narain Dutt Tiwari and his party currently on an official friendship visit to Vietnam. With him were Vietnamese Ambassador to India Hoang Anh Tuan and Nguyen Dy Nien, assistant to the Vietnamese foreign minister. Indian Ambassador to Vietnam Pushkar Johari was present.

In an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, Nguyen Van Linh welcomed the friendship and working visit to Vietnam by the Indian foreign minister and his party. He asked the distinguished guests to convey his kind regards and best wishes to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, other state leaders and the entire people of India. He said: "This Vietnam visit which takes place right after the successful conclusion of the 6th CPV Congress, is an affirmation of the Indian people's solidarity with the Vietnamese people as well as the time-honoured sentiments long binding the two nations". The CPV leader briefed his guests on the outcome of the Sixth CPV Congress and thanked the Indian National Congress Party (I) for sending a high ranking delegation to the congress, thus contributing to the success of Vietnam's historic event.

Nguyen Van Linh highly valued the results of the visit to Vietnam by the Indian foreign minister and his party, "Vietnam and India have over the past years enhanced their bilateral cooperation in many fields and recorded considerable achievements and this Vietnam visit will help open many new possibilities for further cooperation between the two countries on the basis of mutual trust, sympathy and assistance", he said.

The CPV general secretary praised India's great contributions to and her active role in maintaining peace and stability in the region and the rest of the world. He reiterated the full support of the Communist Party and people of Vietnam for the New Delhi statement put forth recently by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev which, he said, is a peace program of epochal significance. "The Vietnamese people are very elated at the achievements recorded by the Indian people in their national construction and defence and considered them a great source of encouragement for the Vietnamese people", Nguyen Van Linh noted. He expressed sincere gratitude to the Indian Government and people for their close solidarity with and devoted assistance to the Vietnamese people.

In reply, Indian External Affairs Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari conveyed Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's best regards to Nguyen Van Linh and wished him great success in his noble mission as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. He expressed the Indian people's fine sentiments toward and profound understanding of the Vietnamese people. He said he is fully confident that the Vietnamese people will overcome all difficulties to successfully carry out the important tasks set by the Sixth CPV Congress. The Indian minister expressed great joy at the results of his working visit to Vietnam during which, he said, the two sides had reached an identity of views on many issues and agreed upon programs aimed at further promoting the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between India and Vietnam. He reaffirmed that the Indian Government and people will continue to render necessary assistance in their capacity to the Vietnamese people.

AFP CORRESPONDENT VISITS SITE OF BORDER CLASHES

BK120734 Hong Kong AFP in English 0721 GMT 12 Jan 87

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Ha Giang, Sino-Vietnamese border, Jan 12 (AFP) -- Vietnamese and Chinese troops were involved in hand to hand combat in the trenches during fierce fighting along the border, wounded Vietnamese troops said here. "The fighting was terrible, at times it was hand to hand combat in the trenches," recalled two soldiers wounded in three days of heavy fighting on the border last week. The Chinese had repeatedly launched assaults aimed at capturing Vietnamese-held high points in this mountainous area, they said. The wounded men had been moved back to the city of Ha Giang, some 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the border, after last week's battles, said to be the worst on the Sino-Vietnamese border in almost eight years.

Ha Giang residents were forced to take shelter from Chinese shells Wednesday for the first time in three years, as the bombardment came within two kilometers of the town centre and destroyed a house.

Vietnamese army officials took this correspondent to within three kilometers (two miles) of the front Sunday, to Vietnamese artillery positions in the Song Lo River valley, but refused to go further. "It is too dangerous, because the Chinese artillery shells anything that moves," one officer said.

Chinese troops are still holding several areas of high ground in this mountainous area which they took in 1984, and the Vietnamese can only carry supplies to the front lines at night, because the Chinese shell the tracks, Vietnamese officers said.

China now controls an 18 kilometer long and two kilometer wide strip of what Hanoi says is Vietnamese territory along the border, Colonel Nguyen Van Dat said, and it will not be easy to push them out. "The Chinese are occupying the main hilltops, and it will be difficult to recapture the lost positions."

Sunday's trip to the Vietnamese positions was made under cover of the early-morning mist. The track was dotted with patches of new rubble, where the troops had filled in fresh shell holes overnight.

The border was calm Sunday, and the Vietnamese troops were strolling down to the river for an early morning wash. "But it will not last," Col Dat said. "The Chinese have eight to 10 divisions facing Vi Xuyen, two of them right on the border, and they want to push through to Ha Giang."

The area around the border town of Vi Xuyen, the focus of last week's fighting, has been the scene of repeated clashes since China and Vietnam fought a brief border war in 1979.

Vietnam has said it killed 1,500 Chinese troops last week, a claim dismissed as exaggerated by Beijing, which has said it wiped out 200 Vietnamese troops.

"But we are ready to fight back, we did well in the recent fighting and the morale of the troops is excellent," Col Dat added. He acknowledged however that there were supply problems on the front, because of the "economic difficulties which the whole country is facing." "Our men understand and accept it," he added.

According to the Vietnamese press, troops at the front are ill-fed and short of warm clothes and even shoes. The officer in charge of the artillery unit in the Long So valley said that there had been problems, "but now we have enough to eat." The Chinese have endeavoured to use these shortages as a lever to gain the support of the Vietnamese troops, some soldiers said. One of the wounded men at Ha Giang said that when he was at his border post a bare 60 metres from the Chinese lines, the Beijing troops sometimes sent over food and cigarettes along with leaflets criticising the Vietnamese authorities. "But we give it all to the officers and they destroy it," he added.

Only a few kilometers from the front, civilian life continues, despite the danger of being hit by a stray shell. The paddy-fields are well-tended in villages 10 kilometers from the front, and Ha Giang's 25,000 population generally ignore the nearby clashes, despite the fact that the town is within Chinese artillery range.

A total of 46 civilians have died and 71 have been injured in shelling of villages around Ha Giang since 1984, and 287 houses have been destroyed, a local official said. There is no curfew, but the area is intensively patrolled by the army.

"We catch hundreds of infiltrated Chinese spies every year," Col Dat said. But the most visible sign of the closeness of the Chinese are the smuggled goods, such as the brightly-coloured woollen scarves at the market, which Beijing sends in as part of its "psychological war."

#### ARMY PAPER VIEWS IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

BK081620 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Dec 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "People's Armed Forces Will Actively Contribute to Implementing the Three Major Economic Programs"]

[Text] The Political Report of the CPV Central Committee submitted at the Sixth CPV Party Congress has set forth the main socioeconomic targets for the remaining years of the initial stage toward socialism. It stressed: We must increase our production output to meet our consumption demand and achieve accumulation. We must, first of all, establish a rational economic structure to develop production, strengthen and perfect further the new production relations in compliance with the characteristics and pace of development of the production force, thereby effecting fine changes for society and meeting requirements for national defense and security. All these are aimed at stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and building additional essential prerequisites for accelerating socialist industrialization in the initial stage of the transition to socialism.

In fulfilling these objectives, we must pay special attention to solving various main problems at present which include the improvement of the economic structure and orientations in compliance with our country's real capabilities and cooperation programs with foreign countries in order to develop and stabilize firmly and rapidly our national economy. For this reason, the Political Report, in the part relating to the main socioeconomic development orientations and targets, points out: During the remaining years of the initial stage toward socialism, especially during the 5-year 1986-90 plan period, we must integrate our manpower and capital to fulfill the three main programs on grains and food, consumer goods, and export products. These are the three main economic programs aimed at ensuring sufficient grain for consumption and accumulation in our society and meeting the essential requirement for food, providing the people with their normal consumer goods -- especially people in cities and the rural areas who need essential industrial good -- and increasing exports products to obtain sufficient foreign currency to import the needed raw materials, machinery, spare parts, and essential goods.

These three main economic programs are a basis for all socioeconomic tasks for the next 5 years. They not only play a vital role in the immediate situation, but also serve as essential prerequisites for developing socialist industrialization in the further stage. As a result, our entire party, people, and the armed forces must strive to integrate all their capabilities and efforts to fulfill these programs.

During the past several years, along with satisfactorily fulfilling training tasks, enhancing combat-readiness capability, and firmly defending the fatherland, our armed forces have positively participated in productive labor and economic building and have scored remarkable achievements. They have participated in building various projects combining the economic development task with that of national defense, a number of important construction projects of the state, and other projects aimed at developing the economy at localities where they were stationed. Various military units and enterprises have produced a considerable volume of grains and foods, hundreds of kinds of consumer goods for the Army's and the people's daily consumption, and many kinds of metal, agricultural, forestry, and marine products for export. However, results from the production of grains, consumer goods, and goods for export are not in line with the real labor capability, machinery, and current technical facilities of the armed forces. The main cause of these shortcomings are due to the lack of concrete orientation, long-term plans, and concrete management system, thus failing to formulate uniform measures for implementation of tasks. Many units have viewed their situation and arbitrarily selected and changed their production plans, thus causing instability in production.

With a view to letting the armed forces contribute effectively to fulfilling the three main economic programs, we must begin by clearly defining concrete duties and requirements for the armed forces to participate in the production of grain and food, consumer goods, and products for export. We must formulate concise economic policy and establish a clear-cut management mechanism in order to provide military units with firm orientations and plans for production. Plans for production of grain and food, consumer goods, and goods for export assigned to the armed forces must be studied and formulated by the organizations concerned in conformity with the conditions and capabilities of various military units. These plans must be considered as part and parcel of the state plans and the state must provide raw materials for production.

Experience has proven that correct selection of products plans plays a very important role in effective production of goods qualitatively and quantitatively.

[Paragraph continues] For this reason, all military regions, corps, armed branches and services, and defense enterprises should determine appropriate plans for planting of grain and food crops, livestock raising, cultivation of special crops, and production of export goods in accordance with their training tasks, their combat readiness, the topographic, soil, climatic, water supply, and other conditions in their areas as well as their manpower, material supplies, and technical knowledge. To satisfactorily carry out this task, all military units and production establishments must review their current production plans and decisively suspend production of inappropriate products or those which are bringing about low economic results.

All military regions, corps, and enterprises have their own economic strengths and technical facilities; these are not uniform. To optimally exploit their strengths, each of these units and enterprises must receive coordination and assistance from friendly units. As a result, grass-roots production units of the armed forces must pay special attention to organizing joint production programs between themselves and state economic sectors and scientific and technological organizations in accordance with the agreed-upon conditions in order to increase productivity, improve the quality of goods, and accumulate more products.

The three main economic programs for the next 5 years play a very important role in stabilizing all aspects of the socioeconomic situation, especially in producing sufficient goods for consumption and accumulation. For this reason, grain, consumer goods, and products for export produced by the armed forces must be effectively managed and rationally used in order to ensure the fulfillment of military production requirements, improve the armed forces' daily life, and contribute to meeting the nation's consumption and export requirements.

The three main economic programs set forth by the Sixth CPV Congress outline targets to be attained by our entire party, people, and the armed forces. Our people's armed forces, while knowing that national defense is their main task, must strive to accelerate production in order to triumphantly fulfill these economic programs.

#### NGUYEN CO THACH ADDRESSES CPV CONGRESS

BK071650 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Dec 86 pp 4, 5

["Excerpts" from speech by Nguyen Co Thach, delegate of Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization, Sixth CPV Congress -- date not given]

[Text] One of the four overriding lessons of experience cited in the Political Report is that we must learn how to combine the strength of our nation with that of our times. This is a lesson drawn from 40 years of experience of successful struggle to achieve national liberation and reunification. This lesson embodies the law of mankind's evolution, namely the history of humanity evolves according to universal laws. These universal laws determine the trend of survival and development of each nation in the world.

Over the past 40 years, our people's struggle to achieve national independence and reunification and to build socialism has proceeded in the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism on a worldwide scale.... This transition, which began with the great Russian October Socialist Revolution, has set into motion a historical process aimed at abolishing step by step the system of exploitation of man by man, eliminating class oppression, doing away with oppression of nations, and building socialism step by step in the world.

[Paragraph continues] The essence of this transitional epoch determines the trend of survival and development of various nations. This is the law that governs the evolution of mankind's history. Our people's struggle in the past 40 years conformed to the trend of our times and the law of history. We had favorable conditions for combining the strength of our nation with that of our times, thereby multiplying our nation's strength manyfold.

The imperialist forces of aggression, although as powerful as the U.S. imperialists, have become weak and have been defeated because they ran counter to the trend of the times and the law of history.

A nation may be small, but if it correctly follows the trend of the times and acts in conformity to the law of history, it can turn weakness into strength and can defeat an enemy many times bigger and stronger than itself.

To combine closely the strength of the nation with that of the times, we must have a principled stand and combine patriotism with proletarian internationalism. We have witnessed many struggles which, though conforming to the trend of the times, were unable to bring into play the strength of their nations with that of the times because they proceeded from selfish nationalism.

Over the past 10 years, by closely following the trend of our times, our people have actively fulfilled two strategic tasks while maintaining close unity with the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples, the Soviet people, the peoples of other socialist countries, and the forces of independence, progress, and peace throughout the world in the common struggle for peace, national independence, and socialism in the world.

On the political and military fronts, together with the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples, we have frustrated step by step the imperialists' and reactionaries' scheme of opposing and sabotaging the revolutions of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The peoples of the three fraternal countries have won victories of historic significance, creating a new, unprecedented situation. Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia were completely liberated and are advancing together to socialism. Southeast Asia, once a colony of colonialism and imperialism, has now become a region comprising two groups of countries with different sociopolitical regimes. Southeast Asia, once a region suffering from the longest wars in the world during which an unprecedented amount of bombs and shells was expended, is now following the trend of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. The peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have made great contributions to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, and socialism. The policy of hegemony and confrontation pursued by the imperialists and reactionaries run counter to the trend of independence and peace in Southeast Asia. It is failing and will certainly meet with even worse failure.

The Political Report presented to this party congress affirms our party's correct foreign affairs line. Our party has persistently pursued this successful line in the interest of our people and of the world peoples who are struggling for peace, national independence, and socialism.

On the political and military fronts, our party's lines combine very harmoniously the strength of our nation with that of our time. This combination is a decisive factor in our victories of historic and epochal importance.

We have always been concerned with receiving aid from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and friends in the world. At the same time, we are also very concerned with accelerating exports.

In 1979, our enemy entertained the illusion of destroying Vietnam's economy within 3-5 years. However, far from experiencing an economic collapse, we overcame the most difficult years, maintained our existence, and achieved development. We have foiled the enemy's scheme in an important way. This is possible thanks to the extraordinary efforts undertaken by our people and at the same time, to the aid given by socialist countries and friends in the world, especially the extremely great and valuable aid from the great Soviet Union.

In recent years, we have attached great importance to exports. This congress considers the export program one of the three major programs of the next 5-year plan. The export program serves as a lever to stimulate the development of production.

It is very important to win aid from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and from friends as well as to accelerate exports, but this not the entire question of combining the strength of the nation with that of our time.

At present, the world economy is entering a period of the most profound changes since the industrial revolution some 200 years ago.

The production forces in the world have developed to a very high level in both of the world's economic systems; and, at the same time, the process of internationalizing economic life has developed vigorously. The process of specialization, international division of labor, cooperation, and exchanges in the world has reached a very high level. International exchanges are gradually changing from the form of trade exchanges to production cooperation between enterprises, transcending national boundaries and stimulating the process of international economic integration. No country, no matter how big it is, can develop along the lines of self-supply and self-sufficiency. To achieve development all countries must find for themselves the optimal position in the international division of labor. This optimal position involves the need to have a number of good quality and low-priced products. Each country can bring its strong points into play. The economies of various countries are linked with one another into an integrated whole which is the world economy. All countries, both large and small, are at the same time independent from and dependent upon one another to different degrees.

The new stage of the scientific-technological revolution which has taken place since the mid-1970's is basically changing the world economy. This revolution is changing the relations between man and nature.

The scientific-technological revolution at present is creating for underdeveloped countries a new road to industrialization that requires less time, raw material, fuel, and capital than the traditional road to industrialization of the past 200 years. Nevertheless, there is also a new danger in that unless the scientific-technological revolution is used to accelerate the rate of development, the gap between the developed industrial countries and underdeveloped countries will widen further, and the exploitation of the underdeveloped countries by the developed capitalist countries will become even more serious.

The trend toward internationalizing the developed world economy and the scientific-technological revolution at present is forcing all countries to restructure their economy and change the management mechanism to suit the development of the production forces. Only by so doing can the economy of various countries take advantage of the profound changes in the world to develop at a fast rate and avoid the danger of sinking deeper into backwardness.

While the trend of internationalizing the economy is rising steadily, the two world economic systems are developing according to their respective laws; or to put it more correctly, the universal laws governing the development of man's society, when applied in different historical conditions of the capitalist and socialist systems, have brought about different results. Capitalism will continue to develop; but the more it develops, the more intense its fundamental intrinsic contradictions become. In particular, it will further broaden the gap between the developed capitalist countries and underdeveloped countries and intensify class and national exploitation. On the contrary, developed socialism will increasingly narrow down the gap between the socialist countries and gradually proceed toward a total elimination of all differences in the level of development. We must rely first of all and chiefly on relations with the socialist countries while expanding economic relations with all countries in the world.

Combining the strength of the nation with that of our time in building the economy will be reflected not only in foreign economic policy but also profoundly in our economic development lines, throughout the transitional period in our country in general as well as in the initial stage in particular.

Our country which is advancing from a backward economy directly to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, needs to combine more closely the strength of the nation with that of our time, especially with the strength of world socialism.

In order to combine the strength of the nation with that of our time we must have first of all the economic strength of our nation. By the same token, our economy must develop effectively so that we can satisfactorily make use of the great and valuable aid from the Soviet Union and participate in the international division of labor within CEMA.

The scientific-technological revolution at present is translating mankind's age-old dreams into reality. However, those who live off the homicidal industry are robbing these scientific-technological achievements and forcing mankind to live amidst the terror of a nuclear holocaust. The history of man's development has witnessed a struggle full of blood and tears. However, man's will for survival and development has eventually triumphed. Science and technology symbolize man's creativity for survival and the conquest of nature. It is man's earnest desire to create a happy life. Nuclear or space weapons cannot subdue that desire. The struggle between the forces of peace and the forces of war still remains hard and fierce, but peace will surely win. As a nation that has sacrificed its bones and blood for the sake of peace, independence, and socialism, we are firmly convinced that peace and socialism will certainly triumph.

#### HAI HUNG DELEGATE'S SPEECH TO CPV CONGRESS

BK091110 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Dec 86 p 3

[*"Excerpt"* of speech by Le Duc Binh, member of the CPV Central Committee and delegate from Hai Hung Province, at the Sixth CPV Congress]

[Text] Based on the actual situation in Hai Hung Province, I would like to present some views on the cadre issue. First of all, I fully agree with the policy of renovating cadres as outlined in the Political Report. We realize that in the process of comprehensive renovation, renovating cadres is a vital task that is closely related with and bears a reciprocal impact on the renovation of thinking, organization, and behavior. If cadres are always the decisive factor in the organization and implementation of policies and lines, renovating cadres can be said to be a decisive factor in successfully implementing the process of renovating party leadership over the socioeconomic tasks.

Renovating cadres must begin with the renovation of thinking about the cadre task. Evidently, it should be asserted continually that revolutionary quality and work ability remain the fundamental standards for cadres. This cannot be changed. What should be changed is knowledge about the specific content of our quality and ability in the face of the current revolutionary situation and tasks. The quality and ability of cadres at this time must be primarily reflected by their unanimous agreement with and their profound understanding of the party's new socioeconomic viewpoints, their new thinking, their sensitivitys to new things, their courage and determination to struggle for renovation, their correct work behavior, their ability to organize implementation, and their positive and effective contributions to changing the socioeconomic situation.

Some effort has been exerted thus far in Hai Hung Province to assign cadres along this line. We realize that we must continue to struggle vigorously in order to overcome old-fashioned and conservative viewpoints on the cadre task. Having worked long under the conditions of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization, some cadres have become affected by the habit of passivity and dependence, and by fear of responsibility. Although their work efficiency is low but smooth [tronf trinhx] and their performance does not conflict with anybody, the cadres are considered reliable and good. One the contrary, some other cadres who have firmly grasped and dynamically and creatively applied the party lines, boldly thought and acted to conduct effectively production and business, but, in the course of fumbling for ways to remove difficulties, committed some errors and shortcomings, not only have received no sympathy or assistance, but have also been criticized and attacked and sometimes been placed under strict demoralizing control and inspection.

Moreover, while stressing the quality and ability relevant to the requirements of the new management mechanism, some cases of superficial and simplistic consideration in cadre placement have also been noted. Some cadres have appeared to be dynamic and resourceful in getting additional materials for production and delivering more money to the local budget by profiting from the differences of prices, but actually behind their work are acts of corruption, under-the-counter dealings, and inconsiderate transactions at variance with policies and laws, all of which have caused great harm to the interests of the state and the people. These types of cadres have been at times overtrusted and employed without any consideration of their revolutionary qualities and ethics. Some other good cadres have degenerated gradually because they have not been supervised and given timely advice. In the course of shifting to the new management mechanism, while developing the dynamism and initiative of each grass-roots unit and each locality, we should necessarily intensify the cadre management task to supervise and promptly assist deviant cadres in correcting themselves.

Localism and departmentalism, together with individualism, pose an obstacle to the renovation of cadres. In assigning and promoting cadres, some people have raised as the primary requirement keeping "harmonious balances" among the various regions by confining the action within each sector and each locality; and when there are no qualified cadres locally, they still do not want to accept cadres from other localities. Fear of conflict over such issues has led to concession and a non-committal attitude in the face of such erroneous tendency. In our party, the working class' vanguard party, cadre assignment must proceed completely from the interests of the revolution and the requirements of guaranteeing the implementation of the political duty and must be based on the quality and ability of cadres. It is definitively impossible to accept discrimination against localities and the origin of cadres.

To implement well the policy of renovating cadres, there should be a correct viewpoint on the issue of senior, new, old, and young cadres. In our party and particularly in the party organization of Hai Hung Province, some senior cadres, though old, still have a fresh young mind. They are dynamic, open to, and supportive of the new things. They take the lead in the struggle for new things. The role and work of these cadres should be continually developed. Moreover, in the course of shifting to the new management mechanism, promoting the autonomy of production and business units, and decentralizing management authority to localities, many new, young, dynamic, creative, and efficient cadres have emerged. We should overcome the narrow-minded and feudalistic viewpoint on young cadres, boldly employ and promote them, and create conditions for them to mature in order to ensure the continuity and successiveness of leading agencies. The important thing is to accurately examine and evaluate cadres and realistically renovate cadres and not do it for the sake of formality nor by simplistically considering their ages.

The policy of renovating cadres must be implemented positively and resolutely and, at the same time steadily step by step. It cannot be carried out hastily out of impatience. Renovating cadres is a process closely connected with the process of renovating the management mechanism and socioeconomic leadership. In the course of renovating socioeconomic leadership, many cadres will mature, many abilities will emerge, and the evaluation of cadres will rest on a more definite basis which creates more favorable conditions for renovating cadres.

Moreover, renovating cadres does not simply mean replacing people. Another more important point in this matter is to retrain and give cadres new knowledge, new ability, and new thinking, and to enable the contingents of cadres -- senior, new, old, and young -- to surge forward to the level of the new revolutionary task. Our party organization of Hai Hung Province will attentively educate cadres to make them firmly grasp the resolution of this congress. We will better train them comprehensively, especially in economic management, while stressing the need to review and learn from the experiences of advanced models. On this basis, we will create conditions for the cadres to renovate continually their thinking and ability and to fulfill satisfactorily their assigned duties. We will pay more attention to perfecting the contingents of management cadres in production and business installations in both the state-run and collective domains, emphasize basic and advanced training, formulate better policies toward cadres of villages and cooperatives, and assign more provincial and district cadres to grass-roots units.

Just as the Political Report has pointed out, the formation of a contingent of successor cadres is currently a permanent and urgent task. In the past years, Hai Hung Province has attentively formulated cadres plans and has achieved some definite results. However, as planning has not been sufficiently good, uniform, and regular, the assignment of cadres still remains difficult and patchy. The leading agencies of some sectors, districts, and towns should be perfected but manpower is not available.

At present, after the congresses at all levels have been completed, we are rearranging the contingents of leading cadres to meet the immediate requirements. At the same time, we plan to promptly begin the formulation of a leading cadre plan in order to prepare cadres for taking over the leading positions of the next party committee terms at the provincial, district, and grass-roots levels. We are not short of cadres. We are convinced that once the responsibilities of leading cadres are clearly defined and democracy is expanded to collect the views and recommendations from subordinates and the masses, we will be fully able to select many meritorious cadres to be successors.

Due to its decisive importance, the cadre task must be personally assumed by the key leaders of various sectors at all levels. It cannot be totally entrusted to subordinate agencies. At the same time, the principle of collective action must be observed in making decisions about cadres. With respect to the evaluation and assignment of cadres, there are usually many differing views. If decisions are made individually, it is difficult to avoid mistakes. This is a cause of internal disunity in some localities.

The cadre task must be better democratized. The party chapters of various agencies, subordinate cadres, and the masses must be authorized to give their views and observations and to select their own leaders before the higher echelons decide the appointment. The assessment of good points and shortcomings of cadres, and the projected assignment and reassignment of cadres' duties must also be made democratically and openly with the cadres involved.

Facts have shown that those party committee echelons who have been democratically selected and elected in the congresses at all levels, usually can be renovated more quickly and vigorously. As for those cadres appointed to various sectors by higher echelons normally they can be renovated somewhat more slowly. In our view, the cause of such a situation is that the elections of party committee echelons follow a democratic pattern while the appointment of cadres has not been made in such a way. If the cadre task can be carried out democratically, the assessment of cadres will become more accurate and objective, and the decisions made by higher echelons will become more effective owing to the support of subordinate cadres and party members. Consequently, democratizing the cadre task will certainly create better conditions for renovating cadres.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN CRITICIZES FRANCE OVER EXPULSION OF ENVOY

BK110700 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Australia's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has criticized the decision by France to expel the Australian consul general in New Caledonia. Mr Hayden has described the action as capricious and unnecessary, and he has called the French ambassador to Canberra to hear the government's protest. Australian foreign affairs officials were told 2 days ago that the consul general, Mr John Dauth, was persona non grata and that he must leave within a month. The French Government has given no reason for the decision. Mr Hayden said the Australian Government rejected any suggestion that Mr Dauth and his staff had acted other than professionally.

Mr Dauth, 39, took up the position in May last year after postings in London, Africa, and the Middle East, said he is mystified by the decision. [Begin Dauth recording] I can assure you (?on this point) that the Australian Government is confident that neither me nor anyone in the Consulate General has acted in any way inconsistent with our status here, nor that we have done anything other than what the Australian Government expects of us. [end recording] Mr Dauth said he will leave New Caledonia but the rest of the Australian delegation will continue to work there.

His expulsion followed a decision by France to indefinitely suspend ministerial and official visits with Australia because of what it called the Australian Government's unfriendly attitude. Australia played a leading role in moves at the United Nations in December to have New Caledonia included in the list of territories to be decolonized.

Last week, a Labor Party senator, Margaret Reynolds, became the first casualty in the French ban on visits by Australian officials when she was told she was no longer welcomed to visit France to study government policies on care for the elderly.

## Further on Hayden's Reaction

BK120710 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has maintained that France's expulsion of the Australian consul general in New Caledonia is only a symbolic gesture. Mr Hayden says that relations between Australia and Paris remain quite good. The foreign affairs minister also said that Australia would not be in any haste to replace the consul general, Mr John Dauth, but would try to talk to the French Government about the issue this week. This report from our Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson:

[Begin recording] [Watson] The foreign minister rejected France's assertion that the expulsion was directed at Mr Dauth and had nothing to do with its relationship with Australia in general. Mr Hayden said the move was clearly a symbolic response to Australian support for New Caledonia's addition to the UN list of nonself-governing territories. Apart from differences over nuclear testing at Mururoa, New Caledonia's independence, and Paris' opposition to the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty, Mr Hayden described relations with France as good. However, he said that if they were to unravel it would not be Australia's fault.

[Hayden] Through our proper conduct, the decorum with which we compose ourselves in the face of provocation, I think you'll see that no fault of ours is causing these problems. [end recording]

Earlier, France said the decision to expel the Australian consul general in New Caledonia was directed at the official himself not at Australia. The French Government says it is prepared to consider accepting another diplomat as consul general. The French Foreign Ministry says it has no intention of making any further comment on the expulsion in the immediate future. This report from Radio Australia's European correspondent, (Mark Colvin):

[Begin recording] Both the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of External Territories, which administers New Caledonia, were reluctant to give any comment on the expulsion. A spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, however, told me the consul general, Mr John Dauth, has been declared persona non grata because of behaviour contrary to diplomatic usage. When asked to explain the spokesman said we don't want to move further, we don't want to throw this individual in the flames.

In a later statement the official said France was not asking for the closure of Australia's consulate in Noumea. It was a case of one individual. [end recording]

#### Formal Explanation Sought

BK120929 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Australia has asked Paris for a formal explanation of why the French Government expelled Australia's consul general to New Caledonia. At a news conference, the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, described France's expulsion of the consul general as only a symbolic gesture. The foreign affairs minister also said that Australia would not be in any haste to replace the consul general, Mr John Dauth. As reporter (Les Rochester) points out, Mr Hayden also ruled out any retaliatory action:

[Begin recording] [(Rochester)] Mr Hayden described the French behaviour as capricious and extraordinary, and insisted that at least he would abide by normal diplomatic behaviour.

[Hayden] At this stage we're going as far as we intend to, and that is to formally serve a written note from the Foreign Affairs Department (?to) Paris and the French foreign minister. Through the French ambassador in Canberra repudiating any suggestion that Mr Dauth has behaved in any way but a proper, professional way in representing this country, and rejecting the action which was taken as being unjustified. And I think that is sufficient at this stage.

[(Rochester)] The minister stressed the action he was taking was strong enough.

[Hayden] If we wanted to be, we could be a nuisance in this part of the world -- a big nuisance, and we could be a nuisance at international forums of many and various types. But we don't want to do that. I don't think that is a particularly mature form of behaviour. [end recording]

Earlier, France said the decision to expel the Australian consul general in New Caledonia was directed at the official himself, not at Australia. The French Government says it is prepared to consider accepting another diplomat as consul general.

HAYDEN CONCLUDES TALKS WITH JAPAN'S KURANARI

BK091005 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Australia and Japan have agreed to strengthen their political relationship following 2 days of ministerial talks in Canberra. Both countries identified each other as the bastions of Western interests in the region and agreed on a consultative approach to aid policies in the South Pacific. Radio Australia's Tony Hill reports from Canberra:

[Begin recording] [Hill] Japan's foreign minister, Kuranari, and Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said the traditional trade ties between the countries remained the core of the relationship. However, there had been a much more substantial dialogue on common foreign policy interests in the region according to Mr Hayden.

[Hayden] We share common interests. They are a northern anchor; we are a southern anchor for Western interests. And there is a lot to be gained from us working together.

[Hill] Both sides agreed to strengthen the political relationship and to consult on aid to the South Pacific and Mr Kuranari foreshadowed a possible increase in Japanese aid and interests in the region. However, Mr Hayden indicated that restrictions on Australia's trade with countries such as Japan could affect the economy, and thus the ability of Australia to play a regional role.

[Hayden] We asked for no favors. What we asked for is respect for principles of market forces determining where sales will be made and for (?competitive) advantage to the law which applies in those cases. [end recording]

KURANARI SENDS OFFICIAL TO U.S. ON TRADE

OW091249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Canberra, Jan. 9 KYODO -- Visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari Friday decided to hurriedly send a Foreign Ministry official to the United States in connection with the submission of protectionist trade bills to the U.S. Congress by the Democratic Party. According to the officials accompanying Kuranari, Koji Watanabe, director general of the Economic Affairs Bureau, will leave here for Washington Saturday.

While in the U.S. capital until Thursday, Watanabe will meet with U.S. Government officials and congressional leaders to sound out their views on the bills.

The U.S. Democratic Party Tuesday submitted protectionist trade bills incorporating retaliatory measures against nations enjoying huge trade surpluses with the United States, causing a great shock to Japan.

## NEW ZEALAND

LANGE HOLDS TALKS WITH JAPAN's KURANARI

0W120537 Tokyo KYODO in English 0237 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Auckland, New Zealand, Jan. 12 KYODO -- Prime Minister David Lange told Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari Monday that New Zealand will support Japan's new diplomatic initiative to help Pacific island countries preserve political stability and promote economic prosperity. Kuranari, currently in New Zealand on the second leg of an 11-day swing through Oceania, briefed Lange in detail about Japan's new diplomatic approach toward the Pacific region, which he will spell out in a major policy speech in Fiji's capital of Suva Thursday, Japanese officials said.

In the speech, titled, "Working Towards the Pacific Future Community," the Japanese foreign minister will pledge to provide as much assistance as possible to make the region more prosperous. He will also declare that Japan will respect the independence and the autonomous initiatives of Pacific Island States.

Lange was quoted as telling Kuranari that New Zealand is ready to join hands with Japan in the western Pacific, noting that New Zealand, Australia and Japan form a north-to-south axis in the region. Lange told Kuranari that Australia has established channels of dialogue with major powers in the Pacific region, while New Zealand has opened those with mini states there.

Kuranari, who attended a meeting of Japanese and Australian cabinet members in Canberra last week, will later visit Fiji, Vanuatu and Papua New Guinea before flying back to Tokyo January 16.

After the meeting, which took place at an Auckland hotel and lasted an hour and 15 minutes, the New Zealand leader said at a press conference that he does not think Japan's new diplomatic policy represents a reaction against the Soviet Union. Lange told journalists that the Soviet Union has only a small economic interest in the South Pacific region.

In the Suva speech, known in Tokyo as the "Kuranari doctrine," the Japanese foreign minister will refer indirectly to growing Soviet movements, saying that Japan cannot support an introduction of new tension in the region. Kuranari's Pacific doctrine is widely regarded in Japan as a tacit counter to the Soviet Union, which concluded a fishery accord with Vanuatu in December, allowing the Russians to use Vanuatu ports and airports.

Discussing economic issues, Kuranari argued for stemming protectionism to defend free trade, Japanese officials said. Lange told Kuranari that New Zealand is interested in farm produce trade and is grateful to Japan for promoting international trade negotiations.

Kuranari conveyed Japan's decision to provide 50,000 dollars of emergency economic assistance to help New Zealand's associated territory, the Cook Islands, repair damage caused by a powerful cyclone January 4, the officials said.

PNB LINKS U.S. TO COUP PLOT AGAINST AQUINO

OW091241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 9 Jan 87

[By Virgilio Galvez]

[Text] Manila, Jan. 9 KYODO -- Leaders of a leftist political party linked the United States to an alleged plot by the military to oust the 10-month old government of Philippine President Corazon Aquino.

"We would like to disclose that the U.S. has something to do with this plot," Alan Jasmipes, secretary general of the Partido Ng Bayan (People's Party), told a news conference Friday. "It seems that (U.S. Congressman Stephen) Solarz has something to do with what is going on. We have been getting regular visits from the top operatives of the CIA," he said.

A frequent Manila visitor, Solarz was the first U.S. official to meet with rebel leaders involved in negotiations aimed at ending the 16-year old communist insurgency in the country. He left Manila Tuesday for Washington after a 12-day visit. Another party official said that the plot was hatched by "some rightist that Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel Ramos may have knowledge of the plan.

"As chief of staff, Ramos cannot be really ignorant of such a plot being hatched and to be executed within the military establishment," party Vice President Jose Castro told reporters. He said that they were sifting through the materials and evidence and will "come out with more details in due time." He described the plot as a sequel to a coup plan supposed to have been carried out last November by military officers close to former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Ramos was credited with having aborted the coup when he decided to break with Enrile and cast his lot with Aquino. The former defense minister was subsequently dismissed from the cabinet and is now a leading figure of the opposition.

"Ramos is no different from Enrile. Both of them are ultra-rightists and anti-people and both nurture intense ambitions of power -- to the plotting to dominate, if not outrightly overthrow the Aquino government," he said. Their only difference, Castro said, was that Enrile's approach was "fast track and vulgar" while Ramos' was "slow track and subtle." He urged Aquino to immediately launch an investigation and take decisive action to stop the plan from being implemented.

The leftists' claim was made after Ramos had tagged the leftist party as a communist front during a report he made to the Aquino cabinet on Wednesday. He said that the PNB was organized to field "CPP candidates" in local elections scheduled for mid-1987. The party was formed in August by leftist personalities, most of whom were former political detainees, including former Communist Party Chairman Jose Ma Sison and former guerrilla leader Bernabe Buscayno.

## Ramos Role Questioned

HK091402 Hong Kong AFP in English 1354 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Manila, Jan 9 (AFP) -- A Philippine leftist political party Friday warned of a military plot against President Corazon Aquino and urged her to investigate the role of her Armed Forces chief in an aborted November coup attempt. The Partido ng Bayan (PNB) or People's Party also denied allegations by Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos that the political group is a front for the banned Communist Party of the Philippines.

A PNB official, Jose Castro, told a news conference here that the general's alleged complicity in the November coup plot "remains hidden" and needed to be "investigated and exposed even if he backed out and switched allegiance to the government at the last minute." He added that the party was "in possession of evidence and materials that point to a plot by some rightist sectors high in the military establishment: to launch another coup attempt. He did not elaborate.

Gen. Ramos, who helped lead a military revolt culminating in a popular uprising that swept Mrs. Aquino to power in February, became her guarantor late last year in a power struggle with former defence minister, Juan Ponce Enrile. The general is reported to have been approached by young officers close to Mr. Enrile in November who wished to gain his support in the coup bid. But Gen. Ramos thwarted the coup attempt and threw his full support behind Ms. Aquino, who subsequently fired the minister.

Mr. Castro admitted that the PNB knowledge of the November military plot was mostly obtained from press reports, but insisted that the general's role constituted "active involvement." The PNB charged that Gen. Ramos was "no different from Enrile," who had criticized the president's peace talks with communist guerrillas. "Both nurture intense ambitions of power to the point of plotting to dominate," it said in a statement.

## Ramos Denies Accusations

OW100957 Tokyo KYODO in English 0946 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Manila, Jan. 10 KYODO -- The Philippine military will oppose "any future attempt" by the United States Government to oust President Corazon Aquino, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos said Saturday. He denied claims that the U.S. was backing an army plot for her overthrow.

"How can the U.S. be part of it (a coup plot), when there is no coup," Ramos told reporters at a news conference in his office. "If the U.S. is intending to play a hand in any future attempt, we will prevent them. Because our paramount interest is ... the security and integrity of the Filipino nation," Ramos added.

Ramos, a West Point graduate, made the remark in response to a question about claims made by leftist leaders that the U.S. and "some rightist sectors" of the Philippine Armed Forces [NAFP] were planning a coup against Aquino's 11-month old government. Officials of the People's Party, which Ramos had tagged as a communist front in a report to the Aquino cabinet, said in a news conference Friday they had evidence of a coup plot by the military.

"During the past 11 months, the NAFF has always acted positively to prevent, pre-empt, avert, confront or abort any coup attempt, or alleged or reported coup attempt," he pointed out. Ramos said the claim was part of the "brazen, barefaced and desperate efforts ... to discredit, not only the NAFF but also the personal integrity of its leadership."

The popular, cigar-chomping general thwarted an alleged attempt by military officers close to former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to launch a "surgical strike" last November designed to oust leftist ministers from Aquino's cabinet. Ramos and Enrile led the civilian-backed military revolt that forced Ferdinand Marcos into exile and installed Aquino as president in February last year.

"The military establishment, as part of the people's revolution ... did not hesitate to turn over power to the civilian leadership on the 25th of February. I hope ... the people will remember that," Ramos said. [passage omitted]

#### AQUINO CAMPAIGNS IN ENRILE STRONGHOLD

OW100949 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Santiago, Philippines, Jan. 10 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino gave away land titles to landless tenants Saturday as she campaigned for approval of a draft constitution in this northeastern Philippine town in the regional stronghold of her foremost political foe, former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Enrile, who has become the opposition's leading figure since Aquino asked him [to resign] last November, has called on Filipinos to reject the proposed constitution, which will be put to a vote on February 2.

The ousted defense minister, who joined Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos in leading the military revolt that forced then President Ferdinand Marcos into exile after a disputed election last February, was dismissed after military officers close to him were linked to an alleged coup plot.

"If the constitution is ratified ... we will have political stability here and this will not only generate more opportunities but will enhance our economic growth," she said in a speech before some 5,000 people, some of whom came from Enrile's home province of Cagayan further north. Aquino distributed some 8,000 "emancipation patents" covering 6,000 hectares of land to representatives of 5,000 beneficiaries of a land reform program begun by Marcos in 1972. She also announced the allocation of 2 billion pesos for construction of roads, flood control projects and classrooms in the region, which includes five provinces.

Aquino's sortie to Isabela Province, some 440 kilometers north of Manila, the capital, is the second leg of her nationwide campaign for the ratification of the proposed charter, which would give her a full six-year term.

A top military officer of the province, who declined to be identified, predicted that the constitution will be rejected in the region by a margin of four to one. The officer said Enrile has a following in the region and the people still support local political leaders identified with him. "He is second to God here in Cagayan Valley, the champion, the hero in this region," the officer said.

Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez, a native of this town in Isabela Province, told reporters the Aquino government aims to distribute titles for 842,000 hectares to 1.5 million tenants nationwide to complete the Marcos land reform projects in the next two years. He said support for the constitution is also support for Aquino, pointing out that "for all intents and purposes, this is the president's instrument of democracy."

Aquino flew by presidential plane to the nearby town of Cauyan before taking a helicopter to Santiago, where thousands of people lined the road leading to the plaza in front of the town church where a "yes" rally was held. People waved yellow and white banners saying "yes to peace." Flags and bunting in yellow, the color associated with her election campaign against Marcos, decorated lampposts. Children waved yellow banners and balloons.

Aquino told the crowds that the approval of the constitution would set the stage for local elections which she said Filipinos had been waiting for. She said the constitution must be ratified "to guard and strengthen the democracy we attained last February, or the people who oppressed us will come back," referring to the ousted Marcos government.

#### Delivers Speech

HK110336 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0555 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Speech by Philippine President Aquino at plebiscite campaign rally in Isabela -- live; monitored in progress]

[Text] You all know that during the last election they told me I lost in Isabela. Ninety-five percent voted for my opponent and only five percent voted for me. I did not believe this, because when I was campaigning here [words indistinct] and I felt their affection for me and their dream to attain [word indistinct]. Let us forget the past. I am now here [words indistinct] to help the citizens of Isabela.

A while ago we gave out the land titles, but land reform is not just the giving away of land. The farmers have to be helped in roads and [words indistinct] irrigation. And because of this, the budget allocation of this year in Region 4 is 2 billion pesos. [applause] This is 50 percent higher than what you received last year in Region 2. The money will go into the Cagayan [word indistinct] project, the biggest in the country and intended to generate the needs of the region. The agriculture development project, which covers 100,000 hectares will improve the lives of 120,000 farmers. We have seven reforestation projects for the Cagayan Valley to support the local basic market [words indistinct]; 444 km of roads will be constructed, 10 ports and lighthouses, 49 flood control projects, 407 wells, 919 classrooms, 3,000 [word indistinct] centers, and [words indistinct].

I would like to tell you that this government is really trying to attain a national reconciliation. I have always said that this is the time that we Filipinos be united. You can see that the civilian officials, military officials, and representatives of the religious sectors are all together. We are all Filipinos and the same blood runs in our veins. Let us therefore work hand in hand. In the past we used to go in different directions and our country has been suffering because of this. Last year we had very few goals. [words indistinct] And in the next year, with the help of everyone, I think we will attain economic recovery.

We have to take care of the freedom we won on 25 February. We have to guard our democracy; otherwise, the things that blinded us in the past may be an obstacle for us again. So, after the ratification of the constitution, we shall call for an election. The first election is slated on 11 May [word indistinct] national elections. I think you would like to know when the local elections will be held. In our cabinet meeting, which will be held on Wednesday, we will be discussing this issue. Then you will be informed when the election for local officials will be. [applause] Thank you. Long live the Filipino people.

I am asking the local officials who are here now to forget about politics and to think first of how to serve all of you. [applause] [words indistinct] That is why I like the ministers to accompany me so that you can meet them and they can get to know your problems and the things that you are asking the government. I know that most of us are suffering; that is why we in the government are trying to see how we can have more investments in order to generate more jobs. This is what I have been asking for every time I go to other countries or every time I meet with foreign businessmen and foreign officials -- we need assistance. What I can tell you is that we will have political stability here and this will not only generate more opportunities for all of us but it will enhance our economic growth.

If you remember the last elections, I asked you to help us in the campaign, talking to your relatives and friends. Now I am asking your help again for the ratification of this constitution. The constitution has been studied by 48 commissioners. They really did their best to prepare a constitution that will protect our rights.

I brought with me my children so that they see our other countrymen and show the youth how they can help the others. If we do not help each other we will all feel the difficulty. I can see that here we are all united but we still have to move the others who have not identified themselves with us. I hope that if you have anything you want to tell me, you will approach your officials, especially Minister Alvarez, Governor Signson, and even the military officials and the church leaders. And I will answer your petitions through the persons who are here now. [applause] This is all for now; we still have to go to Pangasinan. I thank you very much for having shown your cooperation and support to me. I am always ready to help you. Thank you.

#### Visits Luzon, Tagalog

HK120209 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] President Aquino yesterday [11 January] campaigned in central Luzon and the southern Tagalog provinces for the ratification of the proposed new constitution. She called on the people to ratify the constitution and urged them to be watchdogs against corruption in the government. In Angeles City she expressed full confidence that the draft constitution will be ratified by the people during the February 2 plebiscite. Speaking in Filipino, President Aquino said she came to Angeles City not to campaign for a yes vote in the coming plebiscite but to express her thanks to the people of Central Luzon by way of increasing its budget appropriation for this year. Truly confident that central Luzon will give an overwhelming yes for the draft constitution, the president announced that she has increased the region's budget by 41 percent in the amount of (P2.7) billion, compared to the previous year's allocation of P1.9 billion.

The president flew in from her province of Tarlac where she unveiled a bronze statue of her slain husband, former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr., at the Tarlac Town plaza. The unveiling program also included speeches by Tarlac local officials for the ratification of the constitution. The president also flew to Malolos, Bulacan, for a similar rally held in front of the capitol building.

In Tarlac, President Aquino yesterday called for unity among her provincemates and the whole nation in ratifying the new constitution which she said will help to ensure peace and consolidate the gains and the freedom they won during the February revolution. Earlier in Lucena City, President Aquino said she will announce the date of the holding of local elections right after the cabinet meeting on Wednesday. Addressing a crowd of 30,000 people who attended her opening salvo for the campaign for the 1986 constitution's ratification, the president said the cabinet meeting on Wednesday will decide on the date for the local elections which she said will be held as soon as possible after the national elections in May.

NPA REPORTEDLY PLANNING ATTACK ON MALACANANG

BK101614 Hong Kong AFP in English 1558 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Manila, Jan 10 (AFP) -- A Philippine communist rebel who surrendered to security forces says the New People's Army (NPA) plans to attack the presidential palace in Manila, the Philippine News Agency reported Saturday.

Lhea Medes, 20, was quoted as saying that the communist rebel group would hit Malacanang -- the official residence of President Corazon Aquino -- when the right time comes to seize power. Ms. Medes, a suspected former member of the NPA's urban liquidation squad, spoke to reporters at a military camp in suburban Manila where she was taken after her surrender two months ago, the state-run news agency said.

She also claimed that NPA guerrillas have been stockpiling weapons and recruiting more people to join the communist underground during the current cease-fire period, the news agency said. Carolina Malay-Ocampo, a spokesman of the National Democratic Front (NDF) alliance to which the NPA belongs, would not comment on the report.

KBL DEMANDS PROBE OF SECRETS LEAKED TO NDF

HK120545 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] has called for an immediate investigation into the apparent leakage of a top-secret military report to communists. The top-secret document was a report by New Armed Forces of the Philippines General Fidel Ramos to President Aquino of for-your-eyes-only data. The report included the minutes of the meeting of the R.P.-U.S. Mutual Defense Board in which U.S. [word indistinct] officials offered helicopter gunships and strategic maps for use by the Armed Forces in the event the cease-fire talks collapsed and fighting resumed. The top-secret document wound up in the hands of the National Democratic Front [NDF] within 24 hours after it was submitted to Malacanang. NDF negotiator Antonio Zumel even waved a photocopy of the document during a news conference. KBL President Nicanor Yniguez said either security in Malacanang is dangerously lax and record-keeping is inefficient, or a communist spy exists in the top levels of the Aquino government.

NDF VIEWS CEASE-FIRE EXTENSION, SECRET PAPERS

HK120829 Hong Kong AFP in English 0809 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Manila, Jan 12 (AFP) -- Philippine communist insurgents are engaged in an internal debate on the wisdom of extending a ceasefire and of taking further part in negotiations with the government, a spokesman revealed Monday.

National Democratic Front (NDF) spokesman Carolina Malay-Ocampo said these issues were being discussed within the 12-member NDF coalition, which includes the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its New People's Army (NPA). Mrs Ocampo was speaking in a news conference on the eve of the resumption of negotiations for a political settlement to the 18-year-old insurgency, which have been wracked by disputes about what issues are to be discussed.

Her revelation was interpreted by some analysts as a way of pushing the government into making concessions on the rebels' proposed agenda, some items on which have been rejected outright by government negotiators. "Some people are of the view that the military, given its overwhelming superiority in the field, is just taking advantage of the ceasefire to prepare its forces against us in an all-out attack," the spokesman said.

But the NDF is also getting feedback from some within the coalition and ordinary people who think "there is a lot to be gained by extending the negotiations," as the peace talks have "opened up a new arena of struggle." The 60-day ceasefire is due to end on February 7, but can be extended.

Mrs Ocampo would not say which members of the coalition opposed extension, but denied suggestions that the issue could split its ranks. Asked who had the upper hand in the debate, she replied: "We haven't taken a head count."

Sacked Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who has joined the opposition and believes the talks are destined to fail, said earlier that the rebel leaders would try to break off the truce when their rank and file began to realize the advantages of peace and became reluctant to go back to the hills.

Mrs Ocampo also confirmed published reports that the NDF has gained access to a top-secret military document sent by the Armed Forces chief of staff, General Fidel Ramos, to President Corazon Aquino, but she refused to elaborate. The document reportedly contains minutes of a meeting of U.S. and Philippine military commanders at which a U.S. offer to lend helicopters to the Philippine Armed Forces was discussed.

What were said to be copies of the document were issued to the press by the NDF last week, prompting opposition calls for an investigation of a possible communist "mole" inside the presidential palace. "We deny that we have a mole in Malacanang," the spokesman said. Asked if the source was a military man, she answered: "You can make your own conclusions."

ENRILE ADMITS WEAPONS SENT TO MIDDLE EAST

HK120508 Hong Kong AFP in English 0453 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Manila, Jan 12 (AFP) -- Former Philippine Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile admitted here Monday that locally made weapons had been sent to the Middle East under the former Ferdinand Marcos regime and hinted that they were destined for Iran. Mr Enrile made the admission when being questioned at a press meeting about reports in local newspapers that 24 million U.S. dollars worth of military materiel had been sent secretly to Iran in 1984 and 1985 with the help of U.S. and Israeli middlemen.

Mr Enrile, who was defence minister at the time, told reporters: "I remember at one time there was a request by a manufacturer of M-16s to export its manufactured (products). He asked the Ministry of Defence to allow the export. I think at the time this was authorized but we did not know it would go as far as the Middle East. We thought it was going to the region."

Without mentioning Iran, Mr Enrile added that he had later learned the real destination of the weapons but that he had not been able to get a detailed report from the Navy department.

Local newspapers, citing military sources, said last week that General Fabian Ver, then Armed Forces chief and Mr Marcos' right-hand man, was the key figure in the weapons sales which included notably mortar shells, assault rifles and grenades. A military spokesman said Sunday that an enquiry had been opened after the reports were published.

Gemmo Trinidad, a spokesman for Mr Marcos, denied in a telephone interview with AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE from Hawaii Saturday that arms had been sent to Iran. He also denied press reports here that Mr Marcos had threatened the White House that if Washington did not intervene with the Manila government to obtain authorisation for his return, he would disclose roles played in the arms supplies by U.S. officials.

Mr Marcos has been in exile in Hawaii since he was ousted by a popular revolt in February 1986. Last week, the former president sought permission to return to the Philippines to respond to charges that he and cronies got away with about 10 billion dollars during Mr Marcos' two decades at the top.

Discusses Truce, Coup Rumors

HK120516 Hong Kong AFP in English 0456 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Manila, Jan 12 (AFP) -- Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Monday predicted that "sooner or later" the ongoing cease-fire between the government and communist rebels will break, bringing for the Philippine Army "more casualties" than before the truce came into force on December 10, last year.

Mr. Enrile told a weekly press forum that the cease-fire has given the communist insurgent New People's Army (NPA) the opportunity "to refurbish its strength" while, on the other hand, it has created among the Army an "inertia" which will harm military personnel when the fighting resumes.

Mr. Enrile, who was sacked by President Corazon Aquino on November 23 last year, amidst rumours of an aborted military coup, reiterated he was "not aware of any coup".

"That evening (November 22) I went to have a drink at one of my neighbour's, then I went to another party, and after, I went home and I slept", he said. Mr Enrile also stated that he has "personal knowledge" of cases of corruption within the Aquino government, which he said he would "bring to the public in due time".

Mrs. Aquino last week named a special commission to investigate widespread allegations of corruption against her administration. Mr. Enrile also started last week to stage a political come-back by campaigning against the draft constitution, which Mrs. Aquino will submit to a nationwide referendum on February 2.

LAUREL REPORTED IN TAIWAN FOR 'PRIVATE VISIT'

HK091557 Hong Kong AFP in English 1549 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Taipei, Jan 9 (AFP) -- Philippine Vice-President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel is in Taipei for a private visit, informed sources said Friday. The sources said Mr Laurel, accompanied by his wife, had arrived in Taipei Thursday for a short stay. Mr Laurel is expected to meet Taiwan officials to talk about agricultural, technical and economic cooperation between the Philippines and Taiwan, the sources said.

A Taiwan Foreign Ministry official confirmed Mr Laurel was in Taipei for private matters but an official of the Asian Exchange Center, the Philippines' de facto representative office here, said: "We have no official notification of his arrival." Taiwan and the Philippines do not have diplomatic relations.

Reports of Loan Request Denied

HK120924 Hong Kong AFP in English 0853 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Taipei, Jan 12 (AFP) -- A Filipino official denied Monday reports that Philippine Vice-President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel had asked Taiwan to loan his country 100 million dollars.

Joaquin Roces, who represents Manila in Taiwan said "there is absolutely no such thing" that Mr. Laurel had asked for the loan to help revive the Philippines' economy. He said that Mr. Laurel, who left here for home Monday after a three-day stay, had been on a private visit.

Mr Laurel did, however, meet with Taiwan officials to strengthen economic, agricultural and cultural ties between the two countries, Mr. Roces added. The Philippine vice-president met with Premier Yu Kuo-Hwa, his counterpart Lee Ten-Hui, Economic Minister Lee Ta-Hai and played golf with Vice Foreign Minister Ding Mou-Shih, Mr. Roces said.

The Philippines and Taiwan have no diplomatic relations as Manila recognises the rival government in Beijing. Mr. Roces heads the Asian Exchange Center here which looks after the Philippines' interests. Taiwan has the world's second highest foreign exchange reserves of 47 billion dollars, next to West Germany.

VER'S 'SPY NETWORK' ORDERED DISMANTLED

HK091234 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] Local Governments Minister Jaime N. Ferrer ordered yesterday the dismantling of the Civil Security Unit (CSU), considered to be the nationwide grassroots spy network of former Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian Ver.

Ferrer's order covers all CSU's of the Ministry of Local Governments (MLG) and of provincial, city and municipal governments except those in Metro Manila and the Metro Manila Commission (MMC) under officer-in-charge governor Jose D. Lina Jr.

Ver established the CSU in every government bureau, ministry and agency "to look into the loyalty of all employees and officials to the Marcos administration," Ferrer said.

"The CSU's are still existing up to now probably because its purpose now is to find out how loyal the employees are to the new Administration," Ferrer said.

"We are not after that and we are not interested in that," Ferrer stressed.

Asked if his order covers Metro Manila and the MMC, Ferrer said he was leaving that to Lina.

When contacted, Lina told 'CHRONICLE' he would ask Ferrer on the "intent and scope" of his order. Most Metro Manila mayors favored the CSU's retention with some modifications, Lina said.

In MLG's case, Ferrer explained that as many of the existing personnel would be absorbed to act as plain security guards.

Another ministry official told 'CHRONICLE' that as of January, the ministry had not renewed the services of 52 CSU men hired as casuals and contractuels. Over 20 CSU men who are regulars have been retained, he added.

The National Intelligence Security Authority (NISA) and the Civil Intelligence and Security Agency (CISA) exercised "functional supervision" over CSU's.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTOR DEFENDS SALAS' DETENTION

HK091138 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] It is expected that Former Senator Jose Diokno will be disappointed in his request that the government release Mr Rodolfo Salas, based on the report of Fiscal George Dy of the Justice Ministry Information Office. Dy said that the government prosecutors questioned Diokno's declaration in his defense of Salas.

[Begin Dy recording in English] Government prosecutors today took exception to the statement of former Senator Jose W. Diokno that the continued detention of captured NPA chieftain Rodolfo Salas alias Commander Bilog is illegal and deprives him of his constitutional rights.

Chief State Prosecutor Artemio Tuquero said in a press statement that Salas at the time of his arrest was a wanted man with a price on his head for rebellion and not (?bailable) offense. Tuquero said Salas is being tried for the offense before the Manila regional trial court after he was lawfully arrested by military operatives.

There is full legal basis for this detention, according to Tuquero. Tuquero said under the new rules on criminal procedures, the complaints or information against Salas and his companions may be filed with the court without a preliminary investigation having been first conducted on the basis of the affidavit of the arresting officer and other supporting documents.

Diokno claimed that Salas was deprived of due process since he was not afforded a preliminary investigation. Salas together with his wife and an aide were charged with rebellion in a complaint filed by government prosecutors last October 2 and which was subsequently amended on October 24. Tuquero also stressed that the question of the legality of the Salas detention has already been decided by the Supreme Court in a Habeas Corpus petition filed by the latter. The high court ruled that in conformity with agreement reached with the government, the Habeas Corpus decision was withdrawn and Salas was to remain in detention pending trial while his co-accused, Josefina Cruz and Jose Concepcion, were to be released immediately. Attorney George Dy reporting from the Ministry of Justice. [end recording]

#### Diokno's Daughter Discusses Letter

HK091123 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1045 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] The following is a revelation by Maria Serena Diokno, daughter of former Senator Jose W. Diokno, regarding the published reports that former Senator Diokno allegedly asked President Aquino to release Mr Rodolfo Salas. According to a statement by Miss Diokno, her father's letter asking Mr Salas' release was written last December, we repeat, 23 December, and was forwarded to Mr Virgilio Lim who is an associate of a certain Suarez, the lawyer of Mr Rodolfo Salas. In a desire to convey to President Aquino this appeal seeking release of Mr Salas, the letter was given to Mr Virgilio Lim on 23 December with the hope that the letter could get to Malacanang [as heard].

However, according to Miss Maria Serena Diokno, the letter by former Senator Diokno only reached Malacanang yesterday and was then reported to newspapers. Maria Serena Diokno, a member of the government peace panel for talks with the National Democratic Front [NDF], is now questioning the sincerity of the NDF on the issues.

[Begin Diokno recording in English] Who has that letter? he didn't hand it to me because I was in a meeting here at the time he wrote it. I didn't know that he had written the letter. He handed to Virgilio Lim, who is an associate of Quintin Suarez, who we understand, would be the lawyer of Rodolfo Salas. Now, what disturbs me is the fact that the letter was only delivered to Malacanang yesterday when it was written on December 23, delivered and at the same time copied, framed and distributed to everyone. Now in my view, this smacks of very bad taste. And let me tell you that nobody is going to use by father's name for anything. He wrote the letter because he is being efficient and fitting as a lawyer. In fact he wrote it in good faith and handed it to the people that I mentioned, believing that the letter would get to Malacanang immediately. Today I learned that the president received the letter only yesterday, so I believed that the National Democratic Front used it to embarrass the president. [end recording]

SAMAR REFUGEES FLEE IN WAKE OF MOUNTING TERRORISM

HK120431 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Forty-three families have fled from Barangay (Uboy) in Daram, Western Samar, and have taken refuge in makeshift huts along the coast of Bapoayan Island at the northern tip of the island of Cebu, allegedly to escape NPA terrorism. Captain Inocencio Sanchez, Central Visayas constabulary information officer, identified the leader of the refugees as (Nando Depa). Sanchez said (Depa) told him that they decided to leave their home in Western Samar in the wake of mounting terrorism and intimidation, including killings and salvagings by the NPA.

DAILY SCORES AQUINO CAMPAIGN FOR CHARTER APPROVAL

HK091302 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 9 Jan 87 p 4

[Column by Renato Constantino: "Candidate Aquino"]

[Text] Mrs. Aquino is actually campaigning for the presidency. The provincial sorties she is engaged in are presented as efforts on her part to ensure the ratification of the draft Charter. The fact is that Mrs. Aquino also wants a ratification of her election as president.

The president wants to put to rest lingering doubts about the February snap election whose official results were never known. She wants to show the leaders of the military revolt that installed her in power that she is truly popular.

Thus the campaign for the draft constitution has become a campaign for Corazon Aquino. What we are witnessing is an all-out effort to legitimize the new administration. What is also unfolding is the resurgence of traditional politicals under the Aquino dispensation.

The entourage of the president is very revealing. With her are the prospective senatorial candidates of her new political party. She has seen fit to introduce them to the people, to give them exposure in preparation for the May national elections. Dismissed Minister Maceda is among those who announces his senatorial aspirations at every whistle stop.

On the local level, Mrs Aquino is giving the different OIC (Officers in charge) ample exposure in order to enhance their chances when they face the electorate during the local elections. Even Rebecca Quijano, the crying lady, had a seat of honor on stage in Lepazpi.

Reminiscent of the Marcos provincial tours, the Bicol campaign sorties featured Mrs Aquino's announcement of an appropriation of billions of pesos for infrastructure projects. She ordered the immediate construction of 700 kilometers of roads, 1,061 classrooms, 500 wells and released a further P70 million to complete the Quirino highway. This is politicking plain and simple. And what are the implications of these grandiose trips?

They are nothing more than attempts to reduce what should be issue-oriented discussions into personality-related exercises. Mrs. Aquino has repeatedly announced that a vote for the constitution will mean the restoration of democracy, sounding like a broken record of platitudes and homilies.

She talks of democracy, she reminds the people of the dictatorship but nowhere does she discuss the substantive provisions of the constitution. Recalling how she parised the draft immediately upon receiving the first copy, one wonders if she has even bothered to read the constitution section by section.

Her main point it seems is that the constitution will provide stability because it will attract foreign investments. She calls the draft charter the vehicle of economic recovery. Is the constitution then one for foreign investors insofar as our economic life is concerned and for Filipinos only as far as safeguards against dictatorship?

It is unfortunate that Mrs. Aquino who is certainly exulting in the plaudits of foreign audiences and media, is now attempting to legitimize her local status through the subterfuge of a plebiscite on the charter.

She promised consultations with the people but are these sorties consultations when she merely asks people to vote Yes? Did she really consult the people when she appointed the members of the Con-Com [Constitutional Commission]? Some Con-Com members expressed dissatisfaction when she tied up the charter ratification with her own presidential legitimacy.

Commissioners Rene Sarmiento and Wolfrido Villacorta have expressed sadness over the course the president has taken. On the forecast that 80 percent of Bicol voters would vote, Sarmiento said, "this should be votes cast because they know the constitution's merits and demerits. We'd feel bad if the campaign will be reduced to a vote for the constitution is a vote for Cory."

Mrs. Aquino could have been more statesmanlike by placing herself above the discussions. But then, she has shown that despite her claims to be a non-traditional politican she is really a sophisticated practitioner of politics.

And in the Philippines politics is partly show business. The best commentary on her Bicol sortie was this statement of a psychology masteral student: "para siyand artista, parang si Nora Aunor [She's like a movie star, like Nora Aunor [popular actress in the Philippines]]."

A superstar is one continually concerned with popularity ratings.

President Aquino is not wanting in handling the superstar syndrome.

#### EDITORIAL URGES EFFORTS TO COMBAT CORRUPTION

HK091230 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Jan 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Getting to the Roots of the Graft Problem"]

[Text] The Aquino government Wednesday finally admitted the resurgence of graft and corruption in the bureaucracy. What is encouraging is that the top leadership also adopted four measures to curb the problem.

Rejecting the existence of a problem does not solve or erase it. The first step in problem-solving is admitting its existence. While the initial reaction to media exposes the pastoral letter of Jaime Cardinal Sin was "name names," President Aquino, herself responded to the call to nip the threat in the bud.

It was unfortunate that Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno went further by attributing graft and corruption to the middle and lower echelons of the bureaucracy. He even simplistically cited low salaries as the principal factor. In short, upgrading of salary scales would automatically eliminate the problem.

That is too pat an explanation. More often than not, graft and corruption stems from greed, not only need. A study of the graft problem in the country would show that the most rapacious in demanding baksheesh are those in the upper levels of power. The recent regime boasts of some of the top names in Philippine society as among those who had plundered the country's resources and most aggressive in the practice of graft and corruption. They were not only the receivers, they were also on the corrupting end.

A distinction should be made between need and want. And anybody who is aware of the lifestyle of the grafters and the corrupt would immediately notice that they are also among the most profligate spenders.

The president hit the nail right on the head when she reintroduced the principal of command responsibility. Usually, the big grafters use their underlings of minions to do the asking and receiving for them. They are experts at covering their tracks and laying the blame on others. Graft in a government office becomes widespread only when those in the lower ranks perceive that their senior officials are on the take.

The business community has pledged support for the government reform movement. Many who have succumbed to the temptation had been propositioned by unscrupulous businessmen and traders.

As previously mentioned -- it takes two to tango. The business community must also ferret out from among its ranks those who corrupt government bureaucrats for their own profit motive.

Correspondingly, the religious leaders of the country must also transcend the level of denouncing the problem. Graft and corruption are only symptoms of deterioration of values. In the language of some churchmen -- a distortion of priorities.

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